

WETS MAKE FALSE CLAIM
IN EFFORT TO TURN VOTES
OF OHIO TO LIQUOR CAUSEFull State Ticket Indorsed Includes A. V. Donahey
for Governor, Who Pledges All His Strength
to Prohibition Cause

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21 (Special)—In its frantic efforts to influence the Ohio election in favor of the liquor interests, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment not only has indorsed a complete state ticket, but has resorted to misstatement in regard to one of the leading candidates on that ticket. As its choice for Governor the association has indorsed A. Victor Donahey, Democratic candidate, and while admitting that his record has not been entirely in accord with the aims of the wets, asserts that he "has been openly repudiated by the Anti-Saloon League."

This assertion is flatly denied by the officers of the league who amplify their statement by saying that Mr. Donahey was strongly indorsed for Governor by the league two years ago. It favored him above the Republican candidate at that time and had speakers on the stump campaigning for him. Before the primaries this year the league approved his candidacy, its officers "recognizing his attitude as favorable to their cause."

Director Denies Repudiation
Ernest H. Cherrington, director of publicity for the league and for many years one of its most active leaders, said: "We never have repudiated our indorsement of Mr. Donahey, and between him and Carl A. Thompson, Republican, we have no choice. We are taking no sides in the gubernatorial contest in Ohio this year, as we regard the candidates of both parties as eminently favorable to the cause for which the league stands."

Mr. Donahey himself says he would wage a stern campaign for enforcement of the Volstead Act and for the preservation of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution were prohibition and its enforcement the major issue before the voters of Ohio in November. Since other issues predominate in the State in so far as the gubernatorial campaign is concerned, he is content to state unqualifiedly his stand for prohibition.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he gave his views on the prohibition question in no uncertain terms. He is known throughout the State for his dry sympathies and for his public statements, when they have been called for, that he will support the Volstead Act and stand firmly behind its strict enforcement in Ohio should he be elected. He said:

"I have always been dry and all those who have borne the name of Donahey in Ohio have made abstinence a tradition. I have never touched liquor and as the father of six sons I would deplore the return of the open saloon."

Reputation for Vote Getting

Mr. Donahey as a boy learned the printing trade, and later established a plant of his own, continuing in the publishing business for many years. In 1897 he married Miss Edith Stirling Harvey and they have 18 children. In 1900 he was elected clerk of Goshen Township, New Philadelphia, his home town, overcoming a 500 Republican majority. Since that time his ability to win votes ahead of the Democratic ticket, state and national, has been marked. He was elected auditor of state in 1912 and re-elected in 1916 by 44,576 plurality, receiving 577,054 votes; at that time the largest number of votes ever given a Democratic candidate on the state ticket in the history of the State.

He was Democratic candidate for Governor in 1920, receiving 918,952 votes, or 139,925 more than the State gave the Democratic presidential candidate. At this time he succeeded in reducing the majority of his opponent 251,000 votes below the Republican head of the presidential ticket. Previous to his election as State Auditor he was elected County Auditor of Tuscarawas County, and later was

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Poland Has Prohibition
for Six Weeks' Period

Warsaw, Sept. 21

THE order of the Ministry of the Interior for a period of six weeks of prohibition throughout Poland preceding the elections has been received quietly by the public but with violent protests from the Ministry of Finance, which foresees the loss of great amounts of revenue. It seems probable that the period will be shortened, to begin Nov. 1 and end after the elections for the Senate, Nov. 15. The elections for the Diet are set for Nov. 6.

The Diet voted for prohibition on election days and the day preceding, but the Department of Public Safety of the Ministry of the Interior is authorized to enforce complete prohibition in time of necessity. This measure was in force during the Bolshevik invasion of 1920.

BONUS DEFEAT TO BE
ISSUE OF CAMPAIGNFriends of Measure Predict the
Voters Will Show Disapproval of Veto

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Opponents of the Administration who saw the soldiers' bonus bill go down to final defeat in Congress when the Senate sustained the veto of President Harding by a margin of four votes are determined that the question of adjournment compensation for the Nation's 4,000,000 ex-service men and women shall be made an issue in the election campaign.

Whether the bonus bill shall be revived during the new session of Congress in December or allowed to languish with certain other legislation, coming events will decide. Democratic members of Congress will not be alone in their efforts to revive the bill if the elections show that the defeat of the legislation was displeasing to the rank and file of voters. Its Republican advocates, especially in the House, will be the first to make an issue of it.

Little Chance of Change

President Harding's opposition to a bonus for veterans unaffected by the war is so vigorous for reasons of policy as well as for the sake of economy, that it is not likely to be shaken even if election results point to a repudiation of his act in voting it. In the opinion of many friends of the bonus, there is not much chance of such legislation getting executive approval during the next two years. A sudden change in the condition of the Treasury for the better, however, might help.

The vote in the Senate was 24 to sustain the President's veto and 44 to override it. It lacked, therefore, four of the necessary two-thirds majority to put the bonus through. Party lines were swept aside in both the House and Senate, members voting either their convictions or the way their political promises dictated.

Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, who engineered the bonus fight in the Senate, in his final Senate speech, his last after 24 years' active service, made this significant forecast:

"The power to destroy the bonus may be in existence today but that power will not continue in existence for many years. There is nothing like having two years in which

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S PLANTS
TO BE REOPENED IMMEDIATELYOrders for Resumption of Work Are Telegraphed by
Edsel Ford From Cincinnati to Detroit Executives

DETROIT, Sept. 21—The plants of the Ford Motor Company in the Detroit district, closed last Saturday because of the coal situation, thereby throwing 100,000 Ford workers out of work in different parts of the country, will reopen tomorrow morning, it was officially announced today.

Orders for the reopening of the plants were telegraphed here today by Edsel B. Ford, president of the motor company, who is in Cincinnati. O. Mr. Ford said cancellation of the Interstate Commerce Commission's service order No. 23 had made it possible again to obtain coal.

The telegram reads as follows: Cancellation of the Interstate Commerce Commission's service order No. 23 has made it possible again to secure coal. Movement of coal to Detroit has

TARIFF BECOMES
LAW AT SIGNATURE
OF MR. HARDINGNew Rate Will Become Effective
at Midnight—Republicans
See Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—President Harding today signed the Tariff Bill of 1922, making the new rate effective at midnight tonight.

The bill was signed shortly after 11 o'clock in the President's office in the presence of Porter J. McCumber (R.), North Dakota, of the Senate Finance Committee; Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Michigan, of the House Ways and Means Committee; a number of House members and others.

Remarking that the measure had been "long in the making," President Harding, after he had affixed his signature with a pen presented to him by Mr. Fordney, who said he intended to keep it as a souvenir, said that "if we succeed, as I hope we will succeed, in making effective the elastic provision of this bill it will prove the greatest contribution toward progress in tariff making in a century."

One of those who witnessed the signing was Harry Parker, negro messenger for the House Ways and Means Committee for the past 33 years. Parker was introduced to the President with the remark from Mr. Fordney that he had witnessed the signing of the Dingley, Payne-Aldrich and Underwood tariff bills.

Treasury officials in discussing the new act today said that although no reorganization of the customs service would be required, the staffs of the customs offices in a number of larger ports of entry would have to be expanded to handle the increased volume of work.

Brokers Hurry to Draw Out
Goods From Warehouses

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Customs brokers made haste today to withdraw merchandise from Government warehouses before the new tariff rates became effective at midnight tonight. Hundreds of brokers besieged the customs house with inquiries for manifests of vessels due or a few hours overdue. Every available clerk in the customs department was called upon to assist in putting through emergency orders for withdrawal of goods from Government storage.

The progress toward port of one vessel bearing a cargo of almonds was being reported hourly to its owners by wireless. The anxiety over the vessel was roused by the fact that the duty on almonds jumps from 4 to 14 cents a pound.

ECLIPSE BEING USED
TO TEST THE VALUE
OF EINSTEIN THEORY

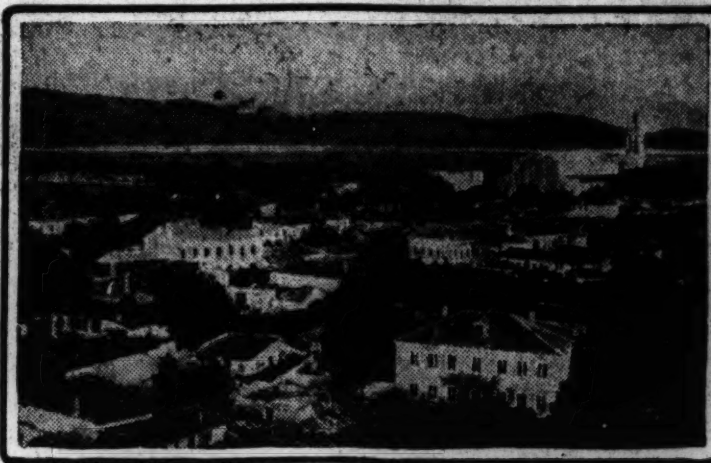
NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The Einstein theory of relativity is on trial today. The test is being made by expeditions which have gone to Australia for observations during a five-minute eclipse of the sun. American, English, German and Dutch experts are included in the several parties. The track of the total eclipse is along the Indian Ocean and through the heart of Australia. Other astronomers are on Christmas Island, west of Australia, and one has penetrated into the heart of Australia.

Question of American Debts

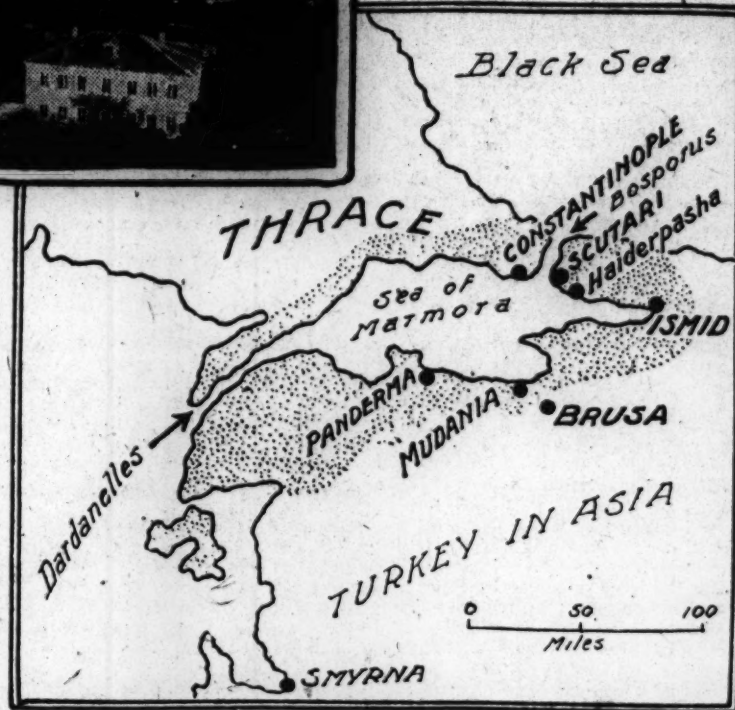
Lord Robert wanted to go to the bottom of the world's economic problems, which he considered inseparably connected with the debts owing the United States, as well as the debts among the Allies. M. de Jouvenel, however, did not think it necessary to raise the question of the American debts in this discussion.

There is a strong current of opinion that the League can act effectively with the governments, replacing the Reparations Commission and removing a good deal of friction that has developed in the efforts to apply the reparations clauses of the treaty.

M. de Jouvenel's resolution, to be submitted to the committee today, contains this provision: "The Assembly declares the wish that to the extent that these questions may be settled by the co-operation of the European nations alone, the governments that signed the treaties and international accords, of which these questions are the object and within the limits of which they must be considered, shall arrive as soon as possible at a solution of the whole problem of reparations and inter-allied debts."



Scutari



In View of the Turkish Threat to Cross Into the Neutral Zone of the Straits, British Troops Are Being Concentrated at Strategic Points Along the Waterway. Entrenchments Have Been Constructed at Scutari and Forces Massed at Ismid and Chanak, While Supplies Are Being Distributed From Haiderpasha, on the Ismid Railway

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ADVOCATE
APPLICATION TO ENTER LEAGUEConvention Calls Upon Government to Take This Step—
Lord Robert Cecil Defends General Smuts

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (By The Associated Press)—News received here that the German Socialist convention had called upon the German Government to apply for admission to the League of Nations has aroused a great interest in League quarters. Delegates who have taken the most active part in the work of the Assembly expressed the opinion today that Germany would be elected to membership if she applied.

Lord Robert Cecil in the course of the debate on the mandates replied with unusual warmth to the criticisms of General Smuts' attitude regarding mandates. General Smuts was quoted as saying that mandates are equal to annexation. Lord Robert contended that what the South African Prime Minister meant was that the mandated people should have the advantage of the same laws and administration as the mandatory powers. In this sense, the mandate was really equivalent to annexation, Lord Robert declared.

Those who say that the mandatory system is a camouflage for annexation are mistaken, said Lord Robert. "The mandates are administered for the League of Nations, which has sufficient control over their administration that criticism of the actions of the mandatories ought to be invited. It shows that the system is a real living thing."

Mandated People's Appeals
The mandatory powers gained their point in regard to the manner in which inhabitants of mandated territories may petition the League. All petitions must go to the mandatory power first, then to the League. Complaints made directly to the League must be communicated to the mandatory power before being acted upon.

Copies of the proposals of M. de Jouvenel of France were furnished to the principal powers yesterday for study.

The sessions are likely to be prolonged until the middle of next week because of the lengthy discussions of the various subjects.

The debate on the effect of the "inter-allied" or "inter-governmental" debts upon the world's disordered economic system, which will come before the Assembly of the League of Nations soon, is the dominating question here, and interest is quickened by the formulation of such an idea in M. de Jouvenel's resolution.

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Claims Against Turkey

Ottawa, Sept. 21

CANADA'S reparations claims against Turkey, now being examined here by Dominion officials, may amount to several million dollars, it was announced today.

ITALY TO MAKE WAR
IF BULGARS CHANGE
BALKAN STATUS QUOMilitary Measures Threatened by Rome If Sofia
Takes Action—General Harington Warns
Turks Against Violating Neutrality ZoneTURKISH REPRESENTATIVE SAYS
TROOPS WILL GO INTO THRACEFrance and Britain Finding Common Line of Action in
Near Eastern Crisis and Proposed Conference
May Prepare Ground for Settlement

Out of the reports of the Near Eastern crisis the fact emerges that France and Britain are finding a common line of action. The meeting in Paris is harmonizing the views of the powers and a peace conference is in prospect which may prepare the ground for a settlement. Eight nations will be represented: Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Japan, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. But while the arrangements are being discussed statements are emanating from responsible Turkish quarters that tend to dampen the conferees' enthusiasm for a peaceable solution of the problem. Ahmed Bey, the Turkish Nationalist representative, says the Ottoman Army will declare war if the British attempt to interfere with the movement of troops across the Straits and that nothing will deter the Turks from occupying Thrace except recognition of the Kemalists' claims. His assertion finds the British concentrating troops in the neighborhood of Ismid and Chanak, unloading heavy artillery and supplies at Haiderpasha and constructing entrenchments at Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, although naval experts are of opinion that the British warships in the Dardanelles will be able to hold back any attack by the Turks.

ROME, Sept. 21 (By The Associated Press)—Italy officially informed Rumania today that she will not permit any action by Bulgaria which would change the present status quo in the Balkans and is ready, if necessary, to take recourse to military measures.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21 (By The Associated Press)—General Harington, of the British Army, as the general officer in chief command of the allied forces, has issued a communiqué in which he declares that responsibility for the consequences of violations of the neutral zone will fall upon the authors of such violations.

The French and Italian detachments and flags were withdrawn today from the neutral zones of Ismid and the Dardanelles on orders from the respective governments.

The lines are now held exclusively by British troops, supported by the combined Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets. In the meantime, the Kemalists' vanguard is reported to have reached the neutral zone of the Dardanelles. The next few hours will show whether the Kemalists contemplate action.

VIEWS HARMONIZED
BY PARIS MEETINGNear East Conference Brings
Great Britain, France and
Italy Closer TogetherBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 21—Besides deciding upon an immediate reunion of the peace conference, at which shall be represented the western powers with Japan, Greece, Turkey, Rumania and Yugoslavia, the three Foreign Ministers who are meeting in Paris, Raymond Poincaré, Lord Curzon and Signor Stora, appear to be on the point of agreeing as to immediate measures necessary to safeguard the Straits and prevent the Turks from crossing with their army into Europe. Although it would be inaccurate to state that Lord Curzon has consented to a withdrawal of British troops from Chanak, following the example of France and Italy, it is certain that he was impressed by the arguments brought forward in the name of Marshal Poch and General Weygand, who insisted that the occupation of Chanak alone is an impossible operation and implied the maintenance of effectives in the whole region of the Dardanelles on the Asiatic side. They estimated that armies numbering 400,000 men would be required if land forces were to be developed on an adequate scale.

For the rest, discussion is centering on the conditions necessary to secure the freedom of the Dardanelles, on which all the Allies are agreed in essence. This is in accordance with the provisions of the 1913 convention, while no settlement is inevitable sometime and France could not logically continue to oppose Serbian and Rumanian participation, it would be easy to exaggerate its importance.

When the position of Chanak came under review, Chanak is situated on the Asiatic shore of the Narrows and technical advisers can logically argue its possession necessary for the adequate protection of the Straits.

At any rate, this is the contemporary British view, though since France and Italy are obviously out to bargain and the Turks themselves cannot conduct diplomacy along any other lines it is possible that this attitude will not be insisted upon.

Further, Thrace again hangs more or less on a similar issue, but here Serbian and Rumanian interests come into play and offer nationalistic opposition to territorial modifications in the Balkans and a common frontier between Turkey and Bulgaria. What these countries have to face is not merely a recrudescence of the Turkish Bulgarian agitation on the peninsula, but—and this applies in particular to Rumania—the possible collaboration of Russia with this combination. This is an indisputable danger and it is difficult to accept the French semi-official statement that Belgrade and Budapest agree with the policy of Paris and Rome.

As far as Britain is concerned she might agree to modifications of the Turkish European frontier as outlined last spring. Possession of the peninsula of Gallipoli, with or without Chanak, might meet her individual requirements, but the tendency in London is to give full support to the views of Balkan Allies.

All these matters, however, will be the object of further consideration and may not be decided upon until the general conference meets. What seems clear today is that France and Italy are still endeavoring to bring their agreement as to the Straits into line with their separate treaties with the Turks. They want both—freedom of transit through the Dardanelles and the benefits they anticipate from their individual deals with Angora.

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PROFESSOR AT SMYRNA COLLEGE
TELLS OF TURKISH VIOLENCES. Ralph Harlow, Just Returned From Near East, Says
Outbreaks Have Been Constant for 500 Years

The Christians who have been under Turkish dominion have been subjected to massacre at least once every 25 years for the last 500 years, declares S. Ralph Harlow, a professor at the International College, Smyrna, which he left on Aug. 13 for the United States. In the past 25 years there have been hundreds of massacres attended with every circumstance of horror, due in large part to the teachings of the Koran which everywhere exhorts the commission of cruelties upon those "not of the Faith." The failure of America to assume any of the responsibilities in the Near East which were produced by the conclusion of the Versailles Treaty, Professor Harlow believes responsible, in large part, for the pillage and destruction now going on. The first of two articles on the present situation follows:

By PROF. S. RALPH HARLOW

With my wife and little boy I was at Afium-Karahissar when the women and the children of that city were driven out to destruction. Never can I forget those awful scenes, the

It will be interesting to see whether they can succeed in this ambition.

Apart from the complicated question of Thrace two antagonistic methods of dealing with the Turks are in play and it is not easy to understand how France and Italy are able to anticipate that their policy will achieve the desired result. To Kemal they decline to use force and it naturally invites him to take up an uncompromising position. The Turks have always worsted European powers in the diplomatic field, because in the past as now they were divided among themselves. Today, in addition they are frankly informed that two of them will not fight in any case.

Great Britain, on the other hand, while far from threatening war, has given the Ottoman clearly to understand that if they attempt to cross the Straits they will be opposed. The Allies have probably already saved the Allies from the humiliation which would have been involved in a Kemalist attack on Constantinople and the neutral zone. If the conflict subsequently is thrashed out in conference instead with gun powder, Europe will be in a large measure indebted to the strong desire taken up by the British Government last Saturday.

Even if a modification of the British attitude becomes necessary, later on history will probably emphasize the importance of its action at an exceptionally critical juncture.

Thousands of Refugees Arriving in Greece Daily From Asia Minor Ports

ATHENS, Sept. 21 (By The Associated Press)—With thousands of refugees arriving daily from Asia Minor and an insufficient wheat supply at home, Greece is confronted with a food problem so grave that international help, given quickly, may alone save thousands from starvation.

Already some 200,000 refugees are here, have been here, and are disembarking on the Greek shore or disembarking on the islands of the Aegean, where not only food but water is lacking. Three days' supply of wheat has been purchased in Egypt and Greek banks have agreed to turn over to the Government about £100,000 in foreign exchange to finance further purchases of wheat abroad. This will insure a supply for a fortnight, after which it is hoped wheat may be available from Thrace, and perhaps the United States. Meanwhile everybody here is eating bread made from unrefined wheat.

Some estimates place the number of refugees likely to be sent to Greece at 500,000.

The condition of the Greek Treasury is unsatisfactory. Already the forced public loan carried out by reducing the value of paper money one-half has been practically exhausted. The Government advanced funds to reimburse Americans so that they were not affected by the currency devaluation when it was made effective.

American refugees are sleeping in boats at Piræus and on the floors of the Y. M. C. A. here. They have no clothing, having lost everything, but the Government has provided them with blankets, and Queen Sophie has requested Mr. Scoulloudis, a prominent Greek, to place his comfortable villa at Castello at their disposal. The Queen also personally sent knives and forks for the use of the Americans, to whom she is grateful because of the assistance rendered by their countrymen to the Greeks during the Smyrna tragedy.

Trade Union Delegates Wait on Prime Minister and Discuss Orient Policy

LONDON, Sept. 21 (By The Associated Press)—Representatives of the British Trade Union Congress waited on the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, today to question him further with regard to the Government's Near Eastern policy, and the general council of the Trades Union Congress planned to consider this afternoon the report of its representatives.

In replying to the deputation, the Prime Minister is said to have defended the Government's action. He gave the Labor men to understand that he was in perfect accord with them in desiring peace, but the Premier declared to his callers that it was partly due to the prompt action of the British Government that the position was easier and the probabilities so favorable to the preservation of peace.

Meanwhile the Daily Herald, the official organ of Labor, continued today its vigorous campaign against war.

Srinivasa Sastri Reviews Turkish Situation to Montrealers

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The new situation in India created by the news of the recent successes of the Turkish arms in Asia Minor was dealt with by Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Viceroy's Council for India, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal. "Some of you know the absorbing interest which the Muhammadan population of India take in the progress of events as between Turkey and Greece," said he. "In the year 1918, while the fortunes of war had not declared themselves, when, in fact, they were at a low ebb, the Muhammadans, among the many races of India, were called upon to enlist in defense of the United Kingdom. They thought, however, of having to enlist against Turkey, the Sultan of which was the Caliph of the Muhammadans, held them back, and to overcome their hesitation, promises were held out by

the authorities in Great Britain to the effect that when the war was over and Turkey had been beaten, that power would be turned to the Muhammadans and would be allowed to retain the rich and renowned territories of Asia Minor and Thrace, which were predominantly Turkish in race. That promise, however, after the Muhammadans had responded to the call to arms, was forgotten when the Treaty of Sevres was concluded, and it left in the hearts of the Muhammadans of India a degree of soreness and exasperation which it is impossible to convey in my English vocabulary.

"Now we learn that the news of the victories of the Turks over the Greeks has raised trouble of a somewhat acute character in India. The Muhammadans naturally, and, in my judgment, although I speak it with grief in my heart, quite pardonably in these successes as their own, and look upon them as the punishment inflicted upon the British power for their attitude toward the Turk.

"The feeling is such," said Dr. Sastri, "that none of you who realizes his responsibility will add willingly the smallest tittle to the troubles of the Indian Government. You will try to know, to quiet the situation." Thereupon Dr. Sastri reviewed the situation in Canada, as concerns the Indians. "You in Canada," he said, "have adopted a policy toward Indians which is operating as an irritant; you have passed immigration laws which have the effect of excluding them. We understand the reasons that underlie that, and, although we cannot quite approve of the way in which you have carried it out, we acquiesce in the policy. You are effectively free from all fear of being swamped by hungry and low-living Indian millions."

The speaker added that during the last five years no single Indian had landed in Canada for settlement, although hundreds of Japanese and Chinese had come in. The official estimate of Indians for all Canada was 1200. Acknowledging that British Columbia had offered no comfort other than a suggestion that the Province must be educated up to overcoming its prejudices, Dr. Sastri pointed out that there was a dominion franchise law, and he made a strong appeal to fair-minded citizens to bring pressure upon the Dominion Government to have that altered in favor of his people. Further, he urged the public opinion should support W. L. Mackenzie King in the matter of giving effect, as far as Canada is able, to the pledge given at the Imperial Conference, attended by Arthur Meighen, at that time Prime Minister, that India should be given equal status and privileges with other dominions.

Greece Determined Not to Yield to the Turks

ATHENS, Sept. 21—Greek evacuation of Asia Minor has been completed under heavy Turkish fire, the Greek fleet protecting the embarkment and bombarding the Turkish positions. The French admiral, having forbidden two Greek regiments to pass into the neutral zone, obliged them to become prisoners.

The Greeks have absolutely decided to keep Thrace. The Greek fleet actively dominates the sea, and the morale of the Greek Army has been restored. Contributions have been raised throughout Greece to help the tremendous number of refugees, who are penniless.

Protest From Canada

CALGARY, Alberta, Sept. 21—A strong protest against Canadian participation in any war at this time was voiced by members of the local branch of the Dominion Labor Party last night. Copies of a resolution setting forth their position will be sent to the Premier, Mr. King, and his Cabinet.

Labor Opposes War

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 21—The Federal Labor Party of Australia has called the British Labor Party announcing the opposition to the Australian Labor organization to war without the consent of the Australian people.

NEW LINE TAPS TENNESSEE HILLS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 18—(Special Correspondence)—Van Buren County celebrated Saturday in honor of the first railroad within its confines. The Nashville & Atlantic is the name of the venturesome line which is building into the mountains to tap the rich timber and coal lands. It is financed from Nashville, and is expected to be a good freight producer. The celebration was at Crain Hollow, near Spencer, and was the occasion for speeches from every official and candidate of the County, as well as one by E. H. Haston, secretary of state for Tennessee, a native of Van Buren County.

Jesse M. Overton, of Nashville, one of the backers of the road, called attention to the necessity of preserving the forests from destruction, and on the part of his associates offered to stock the mountain with game, if assured that the road that it would have proper protection.

At the present terminus of the road, band mills, circular mills, stave and heading mills are already in operation by the Rocky River Coal & Lumber Company in which James C. Colgate and V. Everett Macy, of New York, J. M. Overton, George N. Welch, and Harry E. Colton, of Nashville, are interested.

MOROCCAN REBEL OFFERS TO SURRENDER

MADRID, Sept. 21 (By The Associated Press)—Emissaries of Abd-el-Krim, bearing white flags, appeared on the Velez de la Gomera front and announced that in view of their defeat they desired to submit to Spain, according to an advice received here from Melilla.

General Buzaguet, Spanish High Commissioner, responded that Abd-el-Krim must first abandon the Alhucemas zone.

AMERICAN WOMEN HAVE LEFT SMYRNA

None Left in City, Says Cable Message From Near East Relief Official

All American women have been removed from Smyrna, according to a second cablegram received today from H. C. Jaquith, managing director of Near East Relief for Anatolia, by the Massachusetts Committee for Near East Relief. For six days after the Turkish occupation, thousands of Armenian and Greek men were jailed daily, he said, and deportations into the interior had begun before the first started. There was no immediate concern for the relief workers in the interior, he declared, although the Turkish attitude was less cordial. He confirmed a report that the Greek metropolitan at Smyrna had been executed with the Armenian archbishop.

Mr. Jaquith said that he was asking for the use of American destroyers and European ships to remove refugees to Salonika, Kavala, and other places where they would be safer. Dr. William A. Bartlett, New England director for Near East Relief, has authorized the statement that unless the British hold the Turks out of Thrace, a massacre as great as that of Smyrna may occur there, since Rodosto in Thrace has become a great refugee center, with 100,000 homeless there already. Lieut.-Col. Stephen Lowe of St. Louis, Mo., arrived there Monday with Near East Relief supplies, but the amount he carried, it was said, would last for only a few days.

At the British Consulate in Boston, numerous volunteers for service in the Near East have been received. So far no word has been received from England on this subject.

It was recalled at the Massachusetts Near East headquarters today that there was no music by the Greek Symphony Orchestra at the mass meeting held last Sunday in Faneuil Hall. The orchestra was to have played but it did not and in the stress of the moment it was overlooked.

ADMIRAL CHESTER'S ARTICLE CALLS FORTH STRONG CRITICISM

His Recent Defense of the Turk Described by George R. Montgomery as "Absurd and Ridiculous"

By GARDNER L. HARDING

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Read Admiral Colby M. Chester's article, "The Side Effects of the Turkish Revolution," in the present number of the "New York Times Current History," has caused much comment here, was characterized today by George R. Montgomery, director of the Armenia-America Society as "so absurd and ridiculous that you feel ashamed to make a serious reply to it."

Mr. Montgomery, who served on the King-Crane commission which traveled over the Near East under President Wilson's administration in 1919, and who was also an expert consultant with the State Department at the Paris Peace Conference and a special assistant to both Ambassadors to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau and Abraham I. Elkus, attacked Admiral Chester's statements as being unbalanced and grossly inaccurate about the Turk, and wholly uninformed and deeply prejudiced about the Armenians and Greeks still struggling to free themselves from Turkish power. "Admiral Chester talks even more like an expectant concessionaire than some of Turkey's French and Italian friends," said Mr. Montgomery, "and I note that Mehmed Shefik Zia, a Turk in the confidence of the Angora administration, writes in the same number of the Current History Magazine that American will do well to learn the truth about the misrepresented Turk. The honest man such as Admiral Chester, so his Turkish friends knew that the admiral was writing the article. It will do them little good."

True Habits of the Turks

"Admiral Chester chooses a poor time to tell Americans that the whole story of Turkish massacres of Armenians is unfounded. But even if he ruined and sacked Smyrna existed to remind us of the true habits of the Turk in war, the documents of all the events the admiral mentions exist to refute him. In the massacres of 1896, which he glosses over by saying that 'no atrocities worthy of note were committed in Constantinople' in that year, the official report of the council of ambassadors gives a minimum estimate of 6000 killed. His list that the 1909 massacres at Adana were instigated by the Armenians has not a shred of historical evidence. To them it was a bolt out of the blue sky which those who visited the city like Herbert Adams Gibbons were able to prove by a host of irrefutable facts."

"But these are small matters beside Admiral Chester's attempt to prove that the Armenian massacres of 1915 and later were part of a benign plan to move the Armenians, for their own good, to benign regions of Syria and Mesopotamia—I quote the admiral's exact words—similar to those 'whither New York millionaires journey every year for health and recreation,' and whence 'in due course of time the deportees, entirely unmassacred, and fat and prosperous, returned (if they wished to do so).'"

Terrible Story of Massacre

"Let me bring to anybody's attention who might be influenced by these statements that in a German book published in 1919 at Potsdam by Dr. Johannes Lepsius, called 'Der Völkermord des Armenischen Volkes,' a complete story of the Armenian massacres from unimpeachable German sources, mostly officials and soldiers on the spot, collected by Dr. Lepsius at Constantinople and in the field, covers the terrible episode the admiral alludes to in a manner no historian can ever refute. Out of 2,000,000 Armenians in Turkey at the beginning of the war Dr. Lepsius concludes 1,400,000 were deported, and out of this number no

Today, an effort was made to find out why, Oh, yes, the members of the orchestra were all there, it was discovered, but they had come without their instruments. It was no time for music, they felt, and all they could have played would have been a dirge. Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of Near East Relief and secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has left Boston for New York to attend a meeting of the board, at which the Smyrna situation will be considered.

A resolution that the United States do its utmost to prevent further massacre of Christians in Turkey and to put a stop to the Turkish invasion of Europe, was passed yesterday by the executive committee of the board of trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor at its quarterly meeting. It also endorsed the words of Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of Near East Relief and secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in his recent appeal to the United States Senate, when he said: "American alone among the nations holds the balance of resisting power. America, joining now with England, France, and Italy, in an ultimatum to the men between 18 and 45, to leave Asia Minor, would save Constantinople and Europe."

A public appeal for contributions for the relief of Smyrna refugees was issued yesterday by William I. Lawrence, Th. D., of the American Unitarian Association, Boston. Checks, he said, should be made payable to Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer of Near East Relief, marked "Smyrna," and sent to Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Smyrna Mass Meeting Sept. 29 Charles E. Pickery, national director of Near East Relief, who left Smyrna only a few days before the outbreak of the recent disorders, and who has just reached New York will address a Smyrna mass meeting in Symphony Hall, Friday evening, Sept. 29.

This meeting will be under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee of Near East Relief. It is hoped that either Calvin Coolidge, Vice President of the United States, or Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, will be a speaker.

FRESH APPEAL FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

Emphasis Laid on Seriousness of Refugee Situation Along Anatolian Coast

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Fresh appeals for help received at the Near East Relief today emphasized the seriousness of the situation of refugees at various points along the coast from Smyrna to Brusa, in Thrace, and elsewhere, where they have been moved.

H. C. Jaquith, managing director for the Anatolian area, cabled as follows: "The emergency relief committee agrees that the stupendous catastrophe of the Near East is a humanitarian problem. The various governments must act. Emergency Near East Relief funds are being used to feed those starving at various ports of embarkation including Smyrna, Panderma and Mudania. Permission is being secured for the remaining refugees at Smyrna, excluding the men between 18 and 45, to leave Asia Minor. The American High Commissioner is exerting efforts to secure cooperation of all governments in transporting these refugees to Greece, preferably to Salonika. Possibly 400,000 refugees will be transferred to Greece. The destroyer Lithfield has returned to Smyrna with a cargo of rice, bread and milk. The Near East Relief has shipped 10,000 loaves of bread to Rodosto. All workers remaining in Smyrna are working under the direction of the Near East Relief, with the exception of Major Davis, who, representing the Red Cross, is co-operating with our organization."

Mr. Jaquith reported that he will remain in Constantinople in order to help co-ordinate the various relief efforts. A cable message was also received from the Greek Red Cross in Athens as follows: "Hundreds of thousands of Christian refugees, flying before fire and slaughter of the Kemalist army, are seeking refuge in Greece. They are naked and famine-stricken. We are in the greatest need of flour, condensed milk and clothes in order to be able to help them."

A statement issued by the officials of the relief organization at its headquarters, 151 Fifth Avenue, here today, emphasized the necessity of replenishing supplies in Constantinople, which have been used in the present emergency. These supplies, which were on hand in the relief warehouses, were for winter needs at various orphanages and other relief institutions in Smyrna, Anatolia and Transcaucasia.

President Harding Recommends Appropriation of \$200,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—On the representation of the State Department, President Harding has recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$200,000 for emergency relief. The reports that have been coming in to the State Department ever since the Turks entered Smyrna have added to the information that many Americans, native and naturalized, are stranded at various points more or less remote from Smyrna, where they are in destitute circumstances. The latest estimates were to the effect that about 1000 Americans were in pressing need of assistance.

The President, after reading the reports from American consuls in the affected district, as presented to him by the Acting Secretary of State, was impressed with the importance of acting at once, and thus expressed himself in his message to Congress.

Warren (R.), Senator from Wyoming, and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. This item is expected to be added to the pending deficiency appropriation bill, and Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, Republican leader of the House, indicated that prompt action would be taken in the House to expedite the relief measure.

While the round number of 1000 is given as being in immediate need of assistance, there may be more than that, for reports continue to come to the State Department of straggling Americans arriving in Smyrna and asking for protection.

Central States Lay Plans for \$200,000 Emergency Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Plans for getting together an emergency fund of not less than \$200,000 to be rushed to the aid of families left in the devastated areas in Asia Minor by the Turkish hordes were made here today by representatives of Central States Near East Relief and immediately mass meetings and other means will be used throughout the Mississippi Valley to raise this money. Arrangements for an emergency drive for this goal were whirled into

WAR ON BRITISH MAY BE DECLARED

Turkish Delegate Says It Will Come If Way of Troops Is Barred Across Thrace

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21 (By The Associated Press)—An important crown council, presided over by the Sultan, was held last night at which the position of the Caliph was discussed in the event the Nationalists forcibly take Constantinople.

The heir apparent and other principal personages were present, and measures for the protection of the Sultan were decided upon. It is learned that there is no truth in the reports that the Angora Government had decreed the abdication of the Sultan. In both allied and Turkish circles here there is a growing belief that the Near East conference will be held in Constantinople.

It is understood the French and the Italians have instructions from their governments to endeavor to convoke the meeting at the earliest date possible so as to avoid a hostile move by the Nationalists.

Turks May Declare War

Ahmed Bey, the Turkish Nationalist representative here, informed the correspondent yesterday that he was certain the Turkish Army would declare war on the British if the British attempted to interfere with the movement of the Turkish troops across the Straits to Thrace.

Hamid Bey expressed the hope that the British would see the fairness of granting the Kemalists the privilege already accorded to the Greeks, namely, freedom in the use of the Straits without molestation.

He entertained scant hope of the success of the conference at Smyrna between Kemal Pasha and General Félle, the French High Commissioner, declaring that the Angora Government's determination to occupy Thrace was already fixed, and nothing would deter it except recognition of its claims.

British Mobilizing

Nationalist troops are already massed at the edge of the neutral lines at Ismid and Chanak, and skirmishes are reported between advance patrols and British outposts near Chanak.

The British are mobilizing every available warship, man, horse, machine, cannon, and rifle within reach of the troubled zone. They are preparing to deal a tremendous blow by land, sea, and air if provoked by the Kemal Army, which, according to the latest reports, is concentrating around Ismid and Chanak.

All the British barracks in Constantinople have been evacuated and troops are marching in the streets of the capital. This is having a sobering effect on the exuberant Turks. The British soldiers are headed for strategic points on the Straits.

Defense Is Prepared

General headquarters has issued an official order directing the wives and families of British officers and soldiers to prepare to evacuate today.

Transports with British cavalry, heavy artillery and supplies are arriving at Haiderpasha, on the Ismid railway. The men of the Constantinople garrison are constructing entrenchments at Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, which will be the second line of defense, the first being at Yarinia, a small railway station between Haiderpasha and Ismid.

The British police forces in the capital have been greatly augmented and will probably be assisted by French gendarmes. It is estimated that the present total British strength in Constantinople and the Dardanelles area is about 16,000 men, which, when reinforcements now on the way arrive, will be increased to nearly 75,000 effective.

Russians Enrolled

These forces will be further strengthened by large detachments from the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas. The British are enrolling Russian refugees with military training for auxiliary work, while Russian Kalmauks from Manchuria are being recruited as horse trainers. It is expected that eventually Great Britain will have more than 100,000 men in the disturbed area.

Tschechoslovakia Continues Its Policies

That is for the British, French, Italians, and Greeks to settle. There is nothing for the Little Entente to fear from Bulgaria and Hungary, for they are impotent to make headway against their neighbors had they the desire to do so, and it is not believed that they have.

Notwithstanding wars and rumors of war, Tschechoslovakia is continuing the policies that she has had ever since the World War was concluded. She is developing her industries and trying to stabilize her currency, and is not concerned with these matters to be troubled by a danger which she does not believe will touch her. The recent understanding with Poland is considered a step in the development of better relations between the Little Entente and their neighbors and the greater stabilization of conditions in eastern Europe.

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WETS MAKE FALSE CLAIM IN EFFORT TO TURN VOTES OF OHIO TO LIQUOR CAUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

elect a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1912.

As Auditor of State he is credited with obtaining enactment of a number of laws reorganizing the state fiscal system. Mr. Donahy is everywhere known as "Vic," his initials being used only on formal occasions. He is earnest and aggressive and proud of his record.

He was nominated at the August primary by a large plurality over Judge James G. Johnson and Thomas J. Duffy. He is very popular in the rural districts.

State Indorsed by Wets

The wet slate, on which both Republicans and Democrats regarded as favorable to the cause are listed, has been adopted by Cincinnati Chapter of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The action, it is said, reflects the sentiment of chapters in other Ohio cities. On this slate are these candidates:

For United States Senator, Atlee S. Pomerene, (D.); for Governor, A. Vincent Donahy, (D.); for Lieutenant-Governor, William H. Chatfield, (R.); for Secretary of State, Theodorus D. Brown, (R.); for Attorney-General, Stephen M. Young, (D.); for judges of the Supreme Court, Robert H. Day, (R.), and Stanley Matthews, (D.). Both the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress in the First and Second districts are declared to be satisfactory, and therefore no special indorsement is given any of them.

The slate was adopted after a committee which had been appointed "to make a careful investigation of the records of candidates for office who will promote or retard the cause of anti-prohibition" had made its report. In this report the committee stated that Representative Simeon D. Fess, (R.), candidate for United States Senator, had not even answered its questionnaire, but that the answer of Senator Pomerene "is satisfactory." The report continues:

Mr. Fess' Record Dry

Regardless of Mr. Fess' failure to reply, it is common knowledge that he is not only a pronounced prohibitionist, but at the recent primaries was given the solid and aggressive support of the Anti-Saloon League, and it is also known that while a member of Congress he has been dominated by the Anti-Saloon League in all his legislative orders, and it is safe to say he will do so if elected to the United States Senate. On every occasion in Congress he has shown violent opposition to our cause. The Republican candidate for Governor, Carmi A. Thompson, while a mem-

ber of the Ohio Legislature for four years, voted and worked for every dry measure proposed. He was the picked candidate of the Anti-Saloon League in the recent primary and is now receiving the undivided support of that organization. Should Mr. Thompson be elected Governor, the anti-prohibition cause need expect no quarter from him. On the other hand, A. V. Donahy, Democratic candidate, has been openly repudiated by the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Donahy has recently declared in favor of trial by jury and that all be accorded constitutional rights.

This committee learns that Mr. Donahy's past record does not accord with our views on the wet and dry question. In fact, he has never aligned himself with the wets, but has had the reputation of being a dry. But, as a choice between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Donahy, we emphatically prefer Mr. Donahy. No conscientious anti-prohibition advocate can consistently vote for Thompson, in our judgment.

William H. Chatfield, Republican, and Earl D. Bloom, Democrat, are candidates for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Chatfield is a pronounced anti-prohibitionist and Mr. Bloom is a pronounced prohibitionist. The Anti-Saloon League is opposing Mr. Chatfield.

For Wet Prosecuting Officer

From the standpoint of our association, the most important state office to be filled at the November election is that of Attorney-General. The candidates are Charles C. Crabbe, Republican, and Stephen M. Young, Democrat. Mr. Crabbe is the author of the Crabbe law, and acting for the Anti-Saloon League, secured its passage by the Ohio Legislature. He is the especial candidate of the Anti-Saloon League, and will oppose every move in favor of the anti-prohibition cause. Mr. Young is openly wet.

For Secretary of State the candidates are T. D. Brown, Republican, and W. D. Fulton, Democrat. Both men are wet. Since the recent primary we have witnessed the official action of Harvey C. Smith, a recent Republican for the gubernatorial nomination, supported by many wets, against the advice of this organization. This gentleman has just refused to allow to be placed upon the ballot for the November election the referendum in favor of a greater alcoholic percentage in beer, which emphasizes our earlier contention that he was an unsafe man for the wets to support. Mr. Brown was the wet campaign manager in Franklin County. This fact alone leads us to recommend his candidacy.

For Judge of the Supreme Court Benson Hough, Republican, is dry, and Judge Robert H. Day, Republican, and Stanley Matthews, Democrat, are favorable to the wets. All the candidates, both Republican and Democratic, for the General Assembly in Hamilton County are reliably wet. We have not deemed it essential to report on any other candidates.

Judge Declares Efficient Enforcement Demands Men in Sympathy With Dry Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—"In my judgment," says Judge John Rellstab of the United States District Court in New Jersey, "the best means of strengthening the enforcement of the prohibition law would be, first, to secure additional legislation, and second, to arouse the people to a sense of the need of insisting upon the law officers enforcing the laws already enacted."

Judge Rellstab, who has taken a definite stand in favor of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act, was asked by The Christian Science Monitor for a statement of his views regarding the subject. He continued:

First, as to additional legislation for the enforcement of the prohibition law, in my opinion, an attempt, passing beyond a mere intent, to violate the law should be made a crime, and the punishment should be such as to prevent the escape of many who, though they have begun, have not actually consummated the offense denounced by the act.

There should be power to impose a sentence of imprisonment for a first offense in illegally transporting liquor. The transporter of liquor illegally is willing to take big chances where the utmost punishment that can be inflicted upon him for a first offense is a mere fine. This works in the interests of the big bootleggers, who are willing to pay the large fine that can be imposed under the present act for a first offense, and who can easily secure unconvicted transporters to continue their illegal business.

There should be power to suspend sentence for the less aggravated offenses, and to put the offender upon conditions and under surveillance for a period of years, and in the case of a breach of such conditions, then to impose a sentence of imprisonment. The power to hold an imprisonment sentence over an offender has a greater effect to deter him from again violating the law than if he was given a sentence of imprisonment at the outset. Also, during the period of surveillance, there is more likelihood of his being reclaimed into a law-abiding citizen, than if a sentence of imprisonment actually had been imposed.

Answering The Christian Science Monitor's question as to how best to insist upon the law officers performing their duty, I would say that no law is likely to be enforced properly by those who are not in sympathy with it. Many persons in authority are in that frame of mind. These should be given to understand that they must enforce the law regardless of their feeling, or make room for others who will. This cannot be accomplished except through arousing the public mind to the fact that all laws be impartially enforced, for which there is no more potent force than the public press.

William H. Anderson, New York, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, makes the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor relative to complaints registered by established drug houses that are threatened by the active competition of enterprises whose interest in liquor is primary, and in drugs secondary:

If the owners or responsible managers of some of the big drug firms are now complaining that they are being undersold by fake wholesale druggists, who have to pad their sales in order to increase the permitted amount of liquor they can handle—if those complainants had been a little more concerned about the honest enforcement of prohibition at the beginning, for the simple reason that the law should be obeyed on general principles, they would not now

be up against this cutthroat competition.

Some of us would be a little more severe for those present if they had been so wise enough to get out of themselves in time, instead of remaining silent, if not actually conniving, at violation of the Prohibition Law.

This situation will work itself out if the law is enforced with real efficiency. The places that are crooked can, in the long run, be apprehended, if, instead of treating violation of the Prohibition Law as a joke, the big business interests will wake up to the fact that this is only the beginning of the demoralization that will come from general contempt of the Prohibition Law, and the judges send those who are convicted to the federal penitentiary long enough to make and clinch some good resolutions, this mania of a sort of commercial "rash" will disappear.

Test of Ohio Beer Proposal to Wait Until After Election

Special from Monitor Bureau

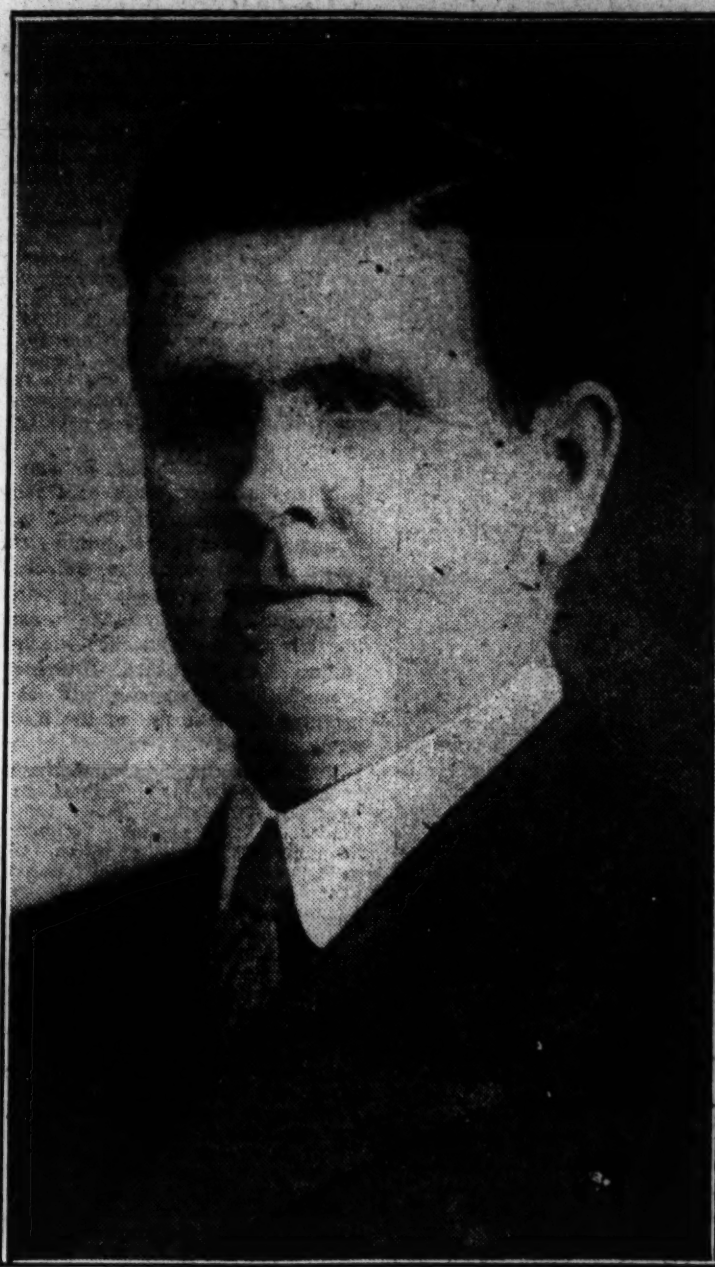
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The Anti-Saloon League is ready to co-operate with the Attorney-General in bringing before the United States Supreme Court the proposed amendment to the Ohio Constitution at this fall's elections in that State to make lawful the sale of beer prohibited by the federal laws. However, the ruling of the Ohio court, that it must be voted upon here, it can be tested, makes it improbable that it will be pushed until after election day, Nov. 7.

"The Supreme Court of Ohio takes the position that under the initiative and referendum the people are entitled to vote upon an admittedly unconstitutional proposal," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, who participated in the oral argument before the Supreme Court of the state in this case. He continued:

The proposal attempts to "make lawful the sale of 2.75 per cent beer." The federal law prohibits such liquor from being made or sold for beverage purposes. While it is admitted that it will be unlawful in Ohio to sell such liquor even if the amendment carries, the court takes the position that it will not interfere with an unconstitutional law or amendment to the state Constitution until after it is adopted. Chief Justice Marshall and one other judge of this Supreme Court dissenting from the opinion. As the issue was joined the court decided it was improper to pass upon the unconstitutionality of the act at that time.

The dry forces of the state and nation will watch with interest to see how many politicians will advocate this admittedly unconstitutional proposal. Article VII of the federal Constitution provides that the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land, state constitutions and state laws to the contrary notwithstanding, I believe that the majority of the voters of Ohio will vote against this proposal which attempts to legalize what the federal law prohibits.

4,000,000,000 RUBLES FOR A DOLLAR
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25—Ever since the time when without money and consequently issued large quantities of paper currency. This was measured in value against the Russian ruble, with the result that it took 1000 Russian rubles to buy one Russian ruble. With the American dollar bringing 4,000,000 Russian rubles, Ever's money worked out at the ratio of 4,000,000,000 for a dollar.



Photograph by Baker Art Gallery

A. Victor Donahy

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Ohio, Indorsed by Wets but Credited by Anti-Saloon League With Being Active Dry

LIQUOR DECISION STIRS BRITAIN TO DEFEND COAST LIMIT RULE

Question of Freedom of Seas to Hasten Diplomatic Action Relative to Control of Smugglers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (By The Associated Press)—Unless the defendants take an appeal from the decision of the Federal Court in Boston, and permit a higher tribunal to pass on the claim of the American prohibition navy to jurisdiction over the seas beyond the three-mile limit, the British Government is expected here to take up the subject diplomatically with the State Department.

Up to the present the British Embassy has confined itself to requests for information as to the facts connected with the several seizures and searches of vessels under the British flag by prohibition agents, and has made no appearance in the resulting legal proceedings. A complete lack of sympathy with the operations of the rum runners on the part of the British officials is said to have caused the assumption of this attitude, but now that cases have begun to emerge from the court dockets, throwing the weight of judicial decisions behind the claim of extended high seas jurisdiction, it is understood that there is to be a change in the course of the London Government.

It is the British contention that the issues raised by the court decision in Boston in the case of the British schooner Grace and Ruby, which was held for rum selling beyond the three-mile limit, are far more grave and important than any mere question of the punishment of a few smugglers, or the enforcement of domestic customs laws.

In the British view there is involved the greater question of freedom of the high seas. It is possible for any nation to extend its jurisdiction beyond the old recognized limits at its own pleasure and without reference to the other maritime powers. It is regarded by the British as highly important that some understanding

should be reached as to the extent of the powers claimed. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, initiated negotiations to this end, but so far the British Government has not responded to his invitation to seek a reciprocal understanding authorizing the search of vessels of either country within certain zones. The reason for the delay is said to be that it was found necessary to refer the proposal to the governments of the British dominions and colonies that would be the most directly affected by its application. It is regarded as probable that the decision of the Boston court may have the effect of hastening action on the American proposal, if nothing more.

British Captain Defies American Customs Crew to Board Suspected Yacht

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Customs officials putting off in a skiff from the former sub-chaser Hahn to board the yacht Onward off the coast of New Jersey yesterday, on suspicion that cases piled to her guard rail contained liquor from the Bahamas, met with defiance from her captain, who stood at the rail, his hand at his hip pocket, and pointed to the British flag as the craft was flying. The officials returned to the Hahn and the Onward went unmoored. She was bound from the Bahamas for St. John, N. B. Captain Sheard of the Onward insisted that the yacht was beyond the 12-mile limit when the Hahn skiff drew up alongside.

PIPE PRICES ADVANCED
Cleveland, Sept. 20—Manufacturers of wrought iron pipe have made another increase of \$1 a ton in prices. This follows an advance of \$10 a ton on Aug. 15.

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Views of California

The photographs have a soft finish and have been retouched in water colors or oils by experts. The process is such that it takes away all suggestion of the original's having been produced in the first place by the camera instead of by the brush of an artist.

Eucalyptus trees, ocean views and other delightful vistas of California are being shown. Sizes range from \$10 to \$1620. The \$10 size is priced at \$1.50.

Prices include preparation anywhere in the United States.
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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO HAVE HUGE FOREST RESERVE IN SOUTH

Purchase of 3,000,000 Acres in Four States Is Intended— About One-Third That Amount Already Obtained

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—One-third of the 3,000,000 acres to be set apart as an Appalachian Forest Reserve by the United States Government already has been purchased, and as negotiations are under way for acquisition of the remainder, other large tracts, it is expected, will be obtained in the near future. This reserve will be in the states of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia, and will comprise portions of the mountainous sections of these four commonwealths.

These "forest reservoirs" are in double rank, one set turning its slopes eastward, the other facing to the northwest. They are in the vast watershed of the Tennessee River, and besides insuring hardwood and lumber for the future, they will help to maintain the steadiness of the river's flow.

From northeast to southwest, the reservations in the western slopes are White Top, Unaka, Cherokee, and Nantahala. Behind these, from southwest to northeast, are the Georgia, Savannah, Pisgah, Mount Mitchell, and Boone.

At the dividing line of the southern mountains are the White Top and the Balsams. And here, at the intersection of Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, is to be the White Top reservation, of 274,000 acres, of which about one-third has been bought. The White Top area embraces parts of Sullivan and Johnson counties in Tennessee, and of Washington, Grayson, Smyth, and Wythe counties in Virginia. The New River, one of the northern sources of the Tennessee has its beginning here.

Bald Knob in This Area

Southwest from White Top is the Unaka area, through the Bald and Iron mountains, which takes in part of Sullivan, Washington, Unicoi, Carter, and Greene counties in Tennessee, and Madison, Yancey, and Mitchell counties in North Carolina. It includes more than 500,000 acres. In this section is Bald Knob, 5650 feet high. The headwaters of the Watauga and Nolichucky rivers are in this reservation.

The Boone tract is southeast of the Unaka. Purchase of 231,000 acres has been approved. This is a vast amphitheater, encircled on the north and west by the Blue Ridge, Grandfather, and Linville mountains. Just below this area, on the Catawba, is a power reservoir 11 miles long, held by a dam 100 feet high and a quarter of a mile long.

The Mt. Mitchell Reservation will include nearly 300,000 acres, of which the famed peak, highest east of the Mississippi River, is part. Back westward again is the Cherokee Reservation, of which nearly one-half the contemplated 326,000 acres has been purchased. This watershed extends from the southern boundaries of Tennessee through Polk and Monroe counties to the Little Tennessee River, flowing westward through the Great Smokies. Just eastward in North Carolina is the Nantahala area, through the mountains of that name; it embraces nearly 500,000 acres in Cherokee, Graham, Clay and Macon counties. Southward are the beginnings of the Hiwassee River; along the northern boundary is the Little Tennessee, on which, in addition to the present hydro-electric installation just above Cheoate, ancient capital of the Cherokee Nation, are projected a series of four inter-connecting dams to generate nearly 500,000 horsepower of energy.

Power Plants to Be Built
South of the Nantahala in Fannin, Union, Lumpkin, White and Towns counties in Georgia is the Georgia reservation of 337,000 acres, about one-third of which has been acquired.

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This watershed feeds both Atlantic and gulf-bound streams. The headwaters of the Toccoa, in Fannin County, flowing into the Ocoee, which has two completed hydroelectric installations, and several prospective, awaiting a favorable time, for construction.

Eastward, behind the Cherokee and the Nantahala, is the Savannah, in the corner of Georgia, North and South Carolina. Its area is 530,000 acres, of which about a third has been bought. North of the Savannah lies the Pisgah. A third of its 304,000 acres has been bought.

The cost of the land already bought has been only about \$8 an acre. While the process of acquisition is slow, eventually the 3,000,000 acres will be owned in perpetuity by the Government. There then will be a series of rank of mountain reservoirs extending almost without a break from north Georgia northward to southwestern Virginia. The possible horsepower of waters from this region has never even been estimated; the nearest approximation is 3,000,000—and this is exclusive of the present developments, or the two power dams at Muscle Shoals.

STATISTICS COMPILED OF MANITOBA'S RICHES

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—John Bracken, the new Premier of Manitoba, in the course of a speech quoted statistics compiled during two years' study of Manitoba's natural resources. He said that the average annual wealth derived from the five primary industries was as follows: Agriculture, 100,000,000; furs, slightly more than \$1,000,000; fish, \$1,250,000; lumber, more than \$1,000,000, and mining, \$4,000,000. The wealth from agriculture might be increased 50 per cent, but what of the other industries?

Of Manitoba's 140,000,000 acres, 30,000,000 were suited for agriculture and 80,000,000 for the production of timber. From the timber lands the province was deriving \$1,000,000, while in Sweden \$70,000,000 was received, an example of what might be done with conservation. Steps also must be taken to conserve furs and fish, he said.

In Ontario last year minerals to the value of \$25,000,000 were removed in an area with the same formation as northern Manitoba which produced but \$4,000,000. Once the north was developed mining should continue for 100 years since surface indications were equal to those of Ontario, in the Premier's opinion.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Sept. 21—Consols for money here today were 64½, Grand Trunk ¼, De Beers 12½, Rand Mines 2½. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 2½ per cent; three months' bills 2½, 3¼ per cent.



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VAST POSSIBILITIES OF PEAT INDUSTRY

Enormous Bogs in Canada Could Be Utilized to Advantage

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—One-fifth of anthracite coal which enters Canada could be cut off if the peat resources of the country were developed. This is the opinion of Ernest V. Moore, consulting engineer and member of the Dominion peat committee, who is convinced that the wealth of Canada in such resources could be advantageously utilized if developed. "Less than 100 miles from Montreal there are seven bogs," Mr. Moore said, "the resources of which run into the billions. These are principally located where there is no coal supply and if the proper development comes about in time, as it undoubtedly will, the value of the industry to the country will be great. The development that has taken place up to the present is only a trifle. It has been brought about by the Dominion Government in an endeavor to develop machinery. Eventually it is hoped the public will take up the work and become interested to such an extent that the peat industry of Canada will become a successful and national one."

Montreal so far has purchased about seven car loads of peat, and before the end of the season it is expected that some 20 will be sent here. In Ontario the demand for the product is more general and car loads are making their way into some 20 or 30 towns. The peat fuel is sold at the point of shipment at \$5 per ton. The bog nearest Montreal where any development is taking place is situated at Alfred, in Ontario. At the plant there which is operated jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments, a high grade auxiliary fuel is being produced, which will do much to ameliorate the situation in adjacent territory. Hand labor has been reduced to a minimum, ingenious machinery having been utilized much of which was designed by Mr. Moore.

The total area overlaid by peat in Canada is estimated to be 37,000 square miles of which 13,000 acres of an average depth of six feet are in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. The enormous potential energy in this, provided the experimental plant at Alfred is successful in evolving a commercial process of manufacture, may be understood when it is known that the 13,000 acres contain about 9,000,000,000 tons of peat fuel.

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DR. HADWEN TURNS ON VIVISECTIONISTS

English Authority Renews His
Challenge for Debate Re-
fused on Previous Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Attacks upon the arguments of Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, by physicians, naturalists and others who desire continuance of the practices of vivisection and inoculation have brought the head of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection back to this country. Dr. Hadwen has just landed in New York for a tour of the United States and Canada on which he hopes to meet some of his opponents face to face.

"On my trip here last year one and another was challenged to meet me," said Dr. Hadwen to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They all refused to meet me in debate, although some of them attended my meetings. Directly my back was turned they broke out against my arguments. I have come back especially to face them. I am ready to meet any of them on the platform and to defend what I have to say."

Speaks With Authority
A medical man himself, Dr. Hadwen brings to his subject the fruit of several years of experience as medical officer at a training camp for British soldiers near Gloucester, Eng. He continued:

"I regard the inoculation system as the greatest advance in civilization. It is based on vivisection and behind the vaccines and serums are gigantic commercial interests. It is the connection of these great financial interests with modern medicine, which more than any other factor, has contributed to the popularity with which the inoculation system is regarded today. Medical men recognize the error in it but they are afraid to be out of fashion. The fashion in medicine changes like ladies' hats. It does not wait for a generation but changes frequently within the space of a few years."

"I was the first person summoned in west England under the vaccination law. It was when my first child was born and as I looked at the baby and thought of what had been the results of vaccinating others I declared that I could not do it. I was called frequently but I stood firm."

"It was at that time that the blaze was lighted which has since swept all England, resulting in vaccination in that country being made purely voluntary. Today 75 per cent of the children who are born in England are unvaccinated and we have never had so little smallpox in the whole history of the country. Another indication of the growth of the movement in England is that in spite of the tremendous effort to make inoculations compulsory in the British Army, they have now been made voluntary."

"At the present time the British Government is paying out £4,000,000 to soldiers on the ground of organic disease. Those men were passed for the army as healthy, strong, free from such a condition. I am certain that a great majority of them are in the present situation to the inoculations which were administered to them."

Dr. Hadwen's conclusions are of especial interest since, after a hurried lecture tour through Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other larger western cities of the United States he goes to California to spend a month working for the success of the anti-vivisection referendum which will be submitted to the people of that State at the coming election. Regarding vivisection he said:

Good Results Denied
It has no moral or scientific basis. It is absolutely immoral. It is the taking advantage of the weak for the supposed benefit of the strong. It is self-condemned from the moral standpoint and I emphatically maintain that no good results from the vivisection of any human being can be expected."

"It is never right to do evil that good may come. And in this instance nothing whatever has been gained that is of the slightest benefit in the amelioration or cure of any human disease."

"You cannot reason from animal to man, do what you will."

"The 'open door' declaration of the vivisectionists is one of the cleverest dodges ever invented by that group. It is the only thing I have ever admired in them. It does credit to their ingenuity."

Welcoming the public to a vivisection laboratory is just like "walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly." While the visitor wipes his feet on the doormat the laboratory can be made ready for his inspection. There will, therefore, be much that the visitor does not see, and more that he will see and will not understand. A dog may be paralyzed and strapped so tightly to the board that he could not move in any event, but he may be entirely sensible to all that is being done."

The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 23 printed an article relating the experiences of a representative of this paper who attempted to enter a vivisection laboratory at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York. This article, according to Dr. Hadwen, is being reprinted in the current issue of The Abolitionist in England.

SAN DIEGO CHARTER MAY BE DELAYED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence)—One-day delay in filing the proposed new county charter, it is said, may prevent the measure from being voted on at the November election. W. A. Doran, chairman of the board of freeholders, failed to file the charter on the day prescribed and as a result, court house officials say the charter has ceased to exist.

The matter will be taken up by the board of county supervisors and efforts will be made to present the new charter to voters at the coming election if legal requirements can be met in any possible way.

Count and His Wife Pose as Laborers

Members of Danish Nobility Hire
Out to Saskatchewan Farmer

REGINA, Sask., Sept. 21.—Recently the provincial Bureau of Labor and Industries supplied a Danish couple—man and wife—with work on a farm in this district. The man declared he was inexperienced, but willing to learn, while the woman stated she could cook with the best chef in Canada.

The identity of the couple has just been disclosed. They are Count Eric Berghagen and his bride of a few months from Copenhagen.

When they were married they decided that to journey to Canada as a laborer and his wife would be a novel experience, and so they came, traveling by a harvesters' excursion train from the east.

CALIFORNIAN FAIR SETS NEW RECORD

Prizes Awarded to Counties,
Winners in Various Classes

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The 1922 California State Fair, which has just closed here after being opened for nine days, proves, on the basis of figures of exhibits and attendance now assembled and correlated, to have been the largest ever held on the Pacific Coast. The exhibitors, meeting to discuss plans for the 1923 State fair, elected George T. McCabe, director of the Stanislaus county exhibit, which won the first prize for county exhibits, president of next year's State fair.

It was decided to revise the premium list and the methods of awarding prizes, and a committee was named for this purpose. County winners of prizes in various classes were announced as follows:

Flour and meals—Fresno, first; Kings, second; Yolo, third.
Squash—Stanislaus, first; Northern California Counties' Association, second; Fresno, third.
Beans—Santa Barbara, first; Yolo, second.
Onions—San Joaquin, first; Fresno, second; Yolo, third.
Rice—Colusa, first; Yolo, second; Butte, third.
Root Vegetables—Yolo, first; San Joaquin, second; Fresno, third.
Potatoes—Fresno, first; San Joaquin, second; Yolo, third.
Table Grapes—Fresno, first; Kings, second; Yolo, third.
General Citrus Fruits—Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside counties first, and Los Angeles County, second.

DEMAND FOR TIMBER IN SWEDEN IS LARGER

SUNDSVALL, Sweden, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The recent considerably increased turnover in timber is considered satisfactory even if prices still leave much to be desired. From the Lulea district, about 80 per cent has so far been sold of the calculated total production of the year, while from the Umea, the Ornskoldsvik and the Härnösand districts, about 70 per cent has been sold. From Sundsvall, the figure is about 65 per cent.

This means that for the northern districts, the sale has now reached the normal pre-war figure. For the Sundsvall district, the sale is still a little behind this figure, the sale for the year having been calculated at 140,000 standards, of which some 90,000 have so far been disposed of.

That the percentage is higher for the northern districts depends upon the ports closing earlier there, so that sales have been pushed more and shipments rushed.

Winter-sawing is not expected to take place at all saw mills, as there is a dearth of timber in some places, but this winter the cutting of timber is expected to be in full swing everywhere.

CARS MAY BE BARRED FROM SCHOOL GROUND

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Kansas Board of Administration, in charge of all State schools, is considering a rule to bar all motor cars from school grounds. Dr. E. H. Lindley, chancellor of the University of Kansas, has sent letters to the parents of every student in the university, asking that the cars be kept at home and not used by students. He declares:

"The number of students who have the use of privately owned automobiles while they are in Lawrence is growing rapidly. The university is using every effort to discourage all forms of extravagance, to keep among students a fine spirit of democracy, to concentrate students' attention upon serious study. The possession of cars by students, except where needed in their work, is a serious handicap to those efforts."

SAN DIEGO COMPUTES CENSUS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Statistics at the city hall on the number of water meters now in use in San Diego show the city's population to be 111,000. Meters in service have reached a total of 18,516 and it is estimated that there are six persons to every meter in Southern California cities.

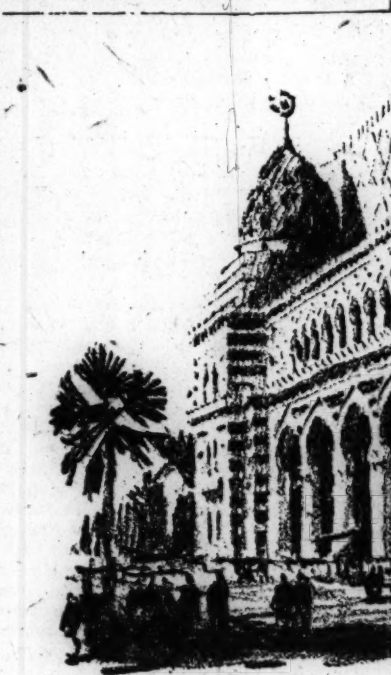
CALIFORNIA FACING VIVISECTION FIGHT

Publicity Campaign to Arouse
Voters to Act on Measure
at General Election

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Among the 30 amendments to the state constitution and initiative acts which will appear on the ballot at the general election Nov. 7, one of the most important, and one which is being most bitterly fought by the medical fraternity, is an initiative act prohibiting vivisection. This act was placed on the ballot by petitions, signed by more than 100,000 bona fide voters, so many more names than were required, in fact, that more than half of them were not counted by the state officials.

Signers of the petition in Los Angeles County alone were more than required to present the measure to the electorate, and the Latham Foundation for Humane Education, at Los Angeles, is working strenuously to aid the Anti-Vivisection Society of California to assure passage.

Extending Organization
Mrs. Rosamond Rae Wright is president of the California society, Mrs. Rae Britton is president of the San Francisco branch, and B. L. McHenry



John C. Austin and A. M. Edelman, associated architects; G. Albert Lansburgh, collaborating architect.
Al Malaiyah Temple
Home of Shriners in Los Angeles, Cal., Now Under Construction

head of the Alameda branch. A new branch has just been organized at San Mateo, a few miles south of San Francisco, of which Mrs. L. S. Rehbein is the head. Organization of local societies in every town in the State is proceeding as rapidly as possible, though funds are low. Literature revealing the truth about the practices of vivisection and its complete lack of value in the discovery of methods of treating diseases is being distributed to every home.

Lecturers, such as Dr. Walter R. Hadwen and Charles Edward Russell, will tour the State beginning the first of October, discussing vivisection and challenging physicians and surgeons supporting it to debate with them. Last year, when these and other speakers issued similar challenges, the medical men promised to meet them in debate, but when the time arrived no physician or surgeon responded. Hundreds of teachers in the public schools have communicated with the Anti-Vivisection Society, declaring their personal support of the measure, but adding that they could do nothing publicly to help it, since their positions would be forfeited if they were caught teaching anti-vivisection arguments.

Farmers Support Assured
As far north as Marysville, the State has been well canvassed by the field workers of the Anti-Vivisection Society, and street work is now being done in the various cities. Exception has been made in the bill as on the ballot to the dehorning of cattle by farmers, and with this cause of opposition from the cattle-raisers removed, scores of them have announced that they would this year support the

measure, though they had previously opposed it.

According to a summary prepared by the Attorney-General the bill prohibits the "vivisection or torture of human beings, animals or other living creatures, for experimental, physiological or pathological investigations, or other purposes; authorizes justices of the peace or committing magistrates to issue warrants for entry into places where such acts have been, or are about to be, performed, for arrest of persons and seizure of instruments engaged therein; except certain acts relating to animals and fowls, and surgical operations upon or medical aid to human beings, animals and other living creatures to relieve or cure actual injury, deformity or disease; prescribes penalties, and repeals conflicting acts."

CITY SELLS MANY STAMPS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Ordinary postage stamps to the number of 15,270,770 passed through the windows of the San Diego postoffice and sub-stations during the last year, according to a report just issued by E. W. Dort, postmaster. Two-cent stamps had the largest sale, the one-cent stamp being second in demand.

SOCIETY URGES ENFORCEMENT

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Delegates to the twenty-ninth annual convention of the San Diego County Christian Endeavor Union, held in National City, near here, recently went on record as favoring the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

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The surroundings contribute to your enjoyment of what you eat at Boos Bros. The pleasing architecture, artistic decorations, splendid ventilation, soft lights and snowy linens, and the happy attitude of the employees and their pride in keeping things orderly, gives one a deep sense of satisfaction when dining.

There's a homelike atmosphere about these dining rooms that you will like.

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LOS ANGELES SHRINERS START WORK FOR NEW \$1,500,000 HOME

Temple Will Supply Accommodations for Conventions
and Industrial Expositions

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Al Malaiyah Temple of the Mystic Shrine formally has broken ground for its \$1,500,000 home, at Jefferson and Royal streets. The new edifice occupies the site of the famous old "Shrine Auditorium," destroyed two years ago.

The temple will be one of the largest and finest in the United States. Excavation work will be completed in 60 days, and construction begun immediately.

The auditorium will seat 7500. The stage will be the largest in the west. The banquet hall will seat 10,000, and the rest of the building will be in proportion. The temple will be used for conventions, civic entertainments, industrial expositions and other purposes requiring floor space.

One of the chief addresses at the

ground-breaking exercises was by Federal Judge E. F. Bledsoe, Past Grand Commander of the Commandery of California. In the course of his speech he said:

"This will be a temple devoted to Masonry and manhood. On this ground, dear to us, stood the temple we built many years ago. Though it was laid in ashes two years ago, it will rise again, determined to inculcate into mankind that though men may come and men may go, buildings and cities may rise and fall, nations may live and pass, yet this building and this mighty order stand committed to the unflinching dictum that the law still lives."

Here we will build a temple founded on truth, faith and our trust in the omnipotence of justice. In it will be taught loyalty, devoted and unwavering allegiance to the institutions that make up America. It will be an everlasting memorial to the sort of men who made our flag and the citizenship which gave it birth."

SAN DIEGO FARM LAND TO BE DEVELOPED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A group of San Francisco and Sacramento business men recently purchased 1000 acres of farming land in the San Diego Valley near Del Mar, and plans already have been made to develop the tract.

It is the intention of the purchasers to carry out a beneficial and productive enterprise on the newly acquired land, and to that end a drainage canal will be constructed from Del Mar to the property. Valley lands will be used for growing celery, asparagus and lettuce, while the hilly parts of the tract will be planted with deciduous fruits. A large canning plant also is contemplated.

Development of the tract will be handled by a corporation to be known as the Southern California Farm Products Company, which has a capitalization of \$500,000.

QUEBEC TOURIST BUREAU

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Que., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—At a convention attended by the representatives of 50 municipalities of the Province of Quebec, it was decided to form a provincial tourists' bureau and a resolution was passed authorizing the directors to organize such an association and assist in its development. Later, a meeting of the representatives of the railway companies, including the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian National was held with the executive to consider the formation of the tourists' bureau. The representatives agreed to co-operate and use previous experience and existing organizations to further the work.

WESTERN CARRIERS WIN FIRE BATTLE

Prevention Plan Adopted Following Payment of Millions to
Victims of Carelessness

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 21.—By utilizing all modern practical devices northern Minnesota railroads, operating through long stretches of forest country where the forest and brush are originate, are winning a battle with fire, according to William Byrne, railway patrol supervisor of the Minnesota forestry service.

The railroads, after several had been directly responsible for some of the more serious fires of the 1918 conflagration and forced by the courts to pay, through the Government, millions of dollars to fire victims, set about to prepare against a recurrence, as far as they were concerned.

The present system of railway fire prevention and suppression was given a test during the recent emergency in the north woods, in the opinion of Mr. Byrne, who cited particularly the case of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway. This road, which is one of the largest ore-carrying lines in the Lake Superior district, operated dozens of trains daily through that section of the woods laid like tinder by the protracted drought.

This road, by using a small fleet of speeders to follow up every train and report every fire caused by sparks, and dispatching a special fire train to extinguish the fires, kept scores of small fires to the right-of-way boundary.

The D. M. & N.'s fire train is one of the most complete in use in this State. It consists of a large freight engine, four tank cars with a total capacity of 30,000 gallons of water, a high-pressure steam pump attached to the locomotive, and a caboose.

For almost a week during the emergency, W. W. Stewart, fire patrol supervisor for the road, with a crew of 10 men, combed the main right-of-way night and day, and with the pumps shooting a stream of water 1½ inches in diameter to within a radius of 50 feet of the track, quenched every fire. Other railroads fighting fire on a smaller scale were equally successful, Mr. Byrne said.

MANITOBA RADIO ACTIVITY

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Manitoba Government purposes to span by radio the longest stretch of territory in North America having no other means of communication. This area is in the northern part of the province, and lies between the town of Dauphin and The Pas, a northernmost commercial center. The distance by air is about 260 miles. The only other section of the continent in which a similar service as that projected by Manitoba is carried on at present is that between Los Angeles and the Santa Catalina islands, the intervening distance over the water being only 35 miles.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Photoplay Advance Hindered by Film Politics and Studio Waste

Los Angeles, Sept. 13
Special Correspondence

THE vaillant attempt of Will H. Hays, former Postmaster-General, to lead the motion-picture people out of the wilderness in which they have been floundering for a long time past, and into the promised land, where the arrows and javelins of the pursuing censors and regulators do not fly so thickly, and with such damaging effect, is being watched with as much interest by the picture people themselves as by the public at large. If Mr. Hays succeeds in his worthy task he is entitled to have one of the main boulevards, which run through Hollywood, named in his honor anyway—much in the same sense as did the vaudevillian who observed, as he was about to attempt a complicated feat—"It's a good stunt if I do it, and it's a good stunt if I don't."

Late reports are to the effect that Mr. Hays is "herding in," as rapidly as can be expected under the circumstances, the various antagonistic interests within the industry, which in itself is an enormous and baffling task. At the same time he is making strenuous efforts to get the public to "play off the movies" long enough to give him a chance to try out some of the reforms he has advocated.

The woes of the picture people, however, are not particularly interesting to the public. The public is interested, though, and very much so, in the pictures they and their children go to see. And they have become rather thoroughly bored with the average run of pictures in most of the theaters and are not only asking but are demanding better things.

Improvement at Source Needed

That a great deal of missionary work has got to be done in improving the quality of the output of most of the studios, both east and west, is apparent to all thinking people outside as well as inside the industry, and much of it will have to be done here on the Pacific coast, where the biggest percentage of the pictures are made. And if any regulating is done it will have to be done here, as trying to do it in New York would be like sticking a cork in the nozzle of a hose to regulate the flow of water.

"We don't expect much, but we get less than that. We're tired of looking at pictures that appear to be flopped out like doughnuts and with as much similarity. We are tired of looking at so many people the movie makers elect to stardom and who insist on using them even if they lack charm and an ability to act. Why don't some of these producers and directors and writers and stars stop beating the bass drum so much and instead of them telling us, let us tell them how good they are? We know the censors are hard after them and they deserve it too for some of the stuff they have put out, but the thing we complain of most is the general stupidity of so many of the pictures we go to see. Who's mainly responsible for so much of this junk? Can't the producers make more entertaining pictures or don't they care whether they do or not?"

Directors of Various Sorts

It is a certainty that by this time Mr. Hays has found out a lot of things about producers he didn't know before. Could he see some of them in action at their respective studios on the coast he would be further illuminated. He could make a first-hand study of producing directors, director-general, supervising directors, and the plain, ordinary garden variety of director. He might, for instance, find out how these various directing personalities happened to get into motion pictures, what they did before they were directors, learn a little something about their training, the motives which actuate them, their ambitions and then watch how they work and the results they get, incidentally taking a peek or two at their production cost sheets. He would find some exceptionally capable men, many very good ones, quite a number of inferior ones and some without the slightest qualifications. He would run across a number whose reputations existed more in the paid advertising of trade magazines than in actual worth, and he'd also discover a number of "old timers" holding down directing jobs through sheer political pull. He would probably come to the conclusion that there was quite a lot of room for new, well-equipped directors with a vision, but it would take wider investigation to discover how to get hold of them, or how to enable younger men to get the opportunity to study and train to become motion-picture directors. There is an answer for it, and in that answer lies much that will help assure better pictures in the future.

It is common knowledge that the director with the "stuffed reputation" has done more to ruin pictures in the past than any other factor. And yet he is as active today as ever, not only on the Pacific coast but wherever pictures are made, a matter which always gives plenty to ponder on when he learns the inside facts.

From the consideration of directors one might pass on to a study of scenario writers, which would include delving behind the black curtains and finding out who selects stories at the different studios, how they are selected and adapted, and just how it is that so many bad stories are given to directors to screen. He would discover many bewildering methods in vogue and a wide variety of capable and incapable people ruling over the destinies of story departments, writing scenarios and, in some studios, dictating the policy as to what shall be filmed as well as how it shall be filmed. He could pick up a great amount of inside information from the writers, and he would have as interesting a time studying them as he would the producers and writers. Some of these writers are entitled to

all the credit and the big salaries they have received, and more too. A number could do much greater work if their efforts were not so continuously blanketed by less intelligent people who have the authority to tell them what to do and how to do it, while a certain percentage of them are "getting by" on reputations stuffed out of all proportion. He would probably meet so many incapable people with big reputations (that is within the world of motion pictures) and so many capable ones with not much of a reputation, that everything might become rather confused and he would arrive at that point where he wouldn't really know who were and who were not capable people.

The chances are that if Mr. Hays started to find out how certain personalities, obviously unfitted for the positions they hold, manage to maintain their present places, he would discover a brand of politics as subtle and as far reaching as any he ever encountered in Washington. If he could get hold of one of the strands he would see it wind round and round, in and out, from players to writers to directors, to producers; wheels within wheels, cogs within cogs—holding

those on the inside safely together and barring those on the outside from getting in. Politics, political affiliations, and "yesing" choruses may be quite the proper thing as a national pastime, "he would probably decide," but most destructive to good, co-operative work in a motion picture studio.

For every ill there is a remedy,—a fact almost too obvious to even mention, and for every ill within the motion picture industry there is a remedy. It isn't going to necessitate a big upheaval to accomplish this, but it is going to take a lot of real missionary work in the rank and file of the picture makers and a lot of changing in thought processes. It not only can be done,—it has got to be done, as the pressure from the outside is getting too great.

It is probable that much of this solving will be done by the independent producer. He is not doing as much of it now as he could owing to the fact that it has been difficult for the independent men to get their pictures shown in the big, first run theaters, so many of which are under the control of producer-distributors. Things are going to get better, though, for the independent maker of pictures and when that day comes the really worth while directors and writers will be able to set a pace in artistic, entertaining and creative picture-making that some of the present day companies couldn't possibly keep up with.

J. A. B.

An Old Art, Little Understood and Seldom Practiced, the Monotype

WHAT is a monotype? This query may well be joined to another, namely, Why is a monotype? Consulting the files of art and methods of painting, engraving and the graphic processes in the Boston Public Library, only one brief article was to be found, of less than six pages, concerning this process, in a book on "The Graphic Arts of America."

Nothing seems to be known of its origin or antiquity except the brief mention within this article as follows: "This process seems to have a peculiar attraction for artists, from Castiglione's time (1515 to 1570) to the present day." Some general information follows, such as, "The monotypist works with unstinted freedom" and then it notes that "the first American to show samples of this art was William M. Chase about 1881-2." The inquirer then sought out Bert Poole, a Boston painter who does monotypes. "Let us consult our dictionary as to what a monotype is," said Mr. Poole. "The definition is: 'A print from a picture painted on a metal plate and printed upon a paper or flat surface by pressure. Only one print can be secured from each original.' Hence 'mono' or one type. For the painting on the plate monotype seems to explain, but for the resultant print it would seem pertinent to name it 'Monoprint.' But why try to revise the dictionary? The process then is simply the transference of a picture from a flat metal plate to a flat sheet of paper."

The Unique Quality

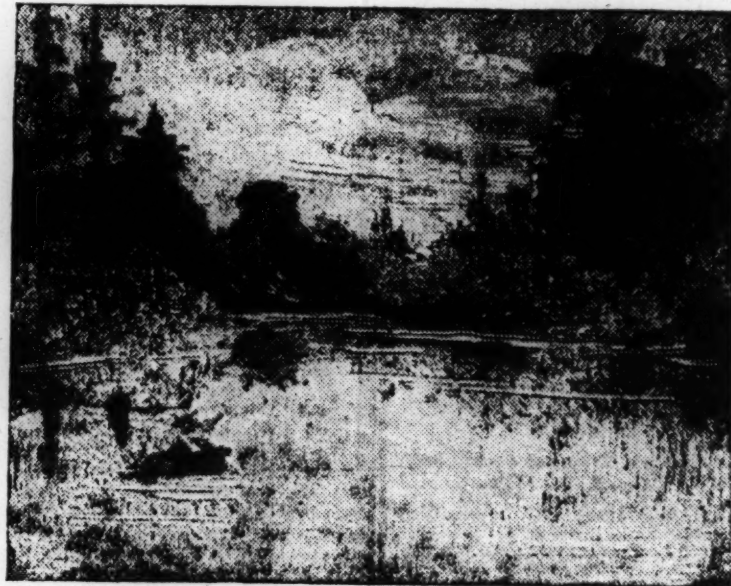
"Why is a monotype? The natural query is, Why not paint on a good canvas or panel, frame the picture and let it go at that? The reason is that the beautiful papers obtainable, the varieties of tone, tint, texture and adaptability of these to given subjects are so varied and subtle in their appeal to the artistic vision, when combined with suitable color arrangements painted on the plate, that the monotype becomes an art product unique among the graphic arts."

"Buyers of art objects and collectors of prints simply have not been able

high lights gives the greatest brilliancy, though pigment may be skillfully taken off with a dry brush or other means if preferred.

"The plate being finished (though not so quickly as we read about it), let us take the proof. Ah! there's the rub! If a hand press is available, be thankful and use it. If not, do as the Japanese hand printers do, use the bare. The art supply stores will sell you one. The block printers use them and get stunning results in several colors.

"Lay the plate face up on a table at which is a bit of elbow room. Now lay the sheet of paper down upon the



to obtain examples of this well-known art. In painting the monotype upon the plate, oil colors are best, although tube water colors have been used if kept in a state of moisture up to the time of 'going to press.'

"Unlike many of the arts, few particular instructions are available, but any painter whose working caliber is normal, who is willing to put a few hundred failures into the waste basket, who likes to stick to the job of overcoming obstacles (of which this art has some), should emerge from his firstling examples up to, and beyond the stage of mere adventure to a solid basis of real achievement.

"Nothing in art, the natural sciences, professions or business, grows on bushes, so one or two do's and don'ts may be of interest to the artist and also to the layman.

"A Few Recommendations
"Do use the best materials. Polished steel, copper or zinc plates are available and may be optionally used, zinc being the least expensive. Stiff bristle flat brushes are the main tool with which to paint the picture. As a side help use wooden tooth picks, the finger and a bit of cotton cloth. These of course are only occasionally

precious plate. You will never see it again, so get your last peek now. Next atop of that place a small sheet of paper stock, larger than your plate, and holding this top sheet with the left hand rub the bare round and round over the top sheet. This is doing the printing. You are the 'hand press' with the bare round, most important assistant. When you think you have covered the press work thoroughly, lift off the top sheet, then the printed sheet and—see what you have got. O, my!

"My first landscape looked like a black sheep with a two-year-old crop of wool on its back. Because I piled the paint too high on the plate. Paint evenly, do not pile it on. Use good book or cover papers or better still Japan stock, of which a good supply may be obtained in the larger cities.

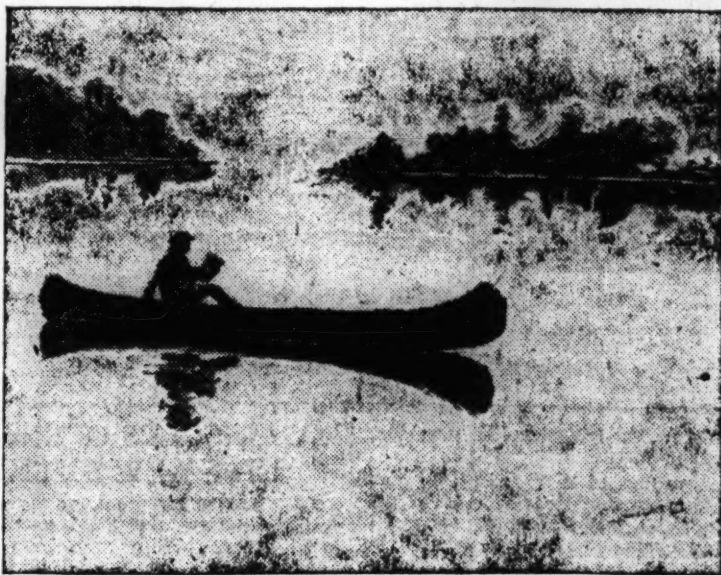


Monotypes by Bert Poole

Upper—"Sunset and Tow-Boat." Center—"On the Lake." Below—"Evening Glow."

of art work. Stay there, is often the wisest course.

"Just why I have undertaken to handle this medium it is difficult to say. Its appeal was instantaneous, but its possibilities envision wide in the short time the medium has been used. When looking at a finished plate, it seemed at first an unfortunate thing to blot it out on a mere piece of paper. But when the monotype is lifted off the press, one forgets his momentary regrets on realizing that in the union of his work upon the plate and his successful print, when accomplished, a result has appeared, the only one of its kind. Then he highly resolves to do the thing better next time. So he cleans off the plate and is ready for the next adventure tomorrow."



Garden Paintings by Blondelle Malone

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—At the Misses Hill Gallery is an exhibition of some eighty oil and water-color paintings by Blondelle Malone, which concern themselves primarily with the delights of gardens in Aiken, Columbia, Charleston, Tryon, Asheville, Atlanta, Augusta, Spartanburg and Flat Rock. The catalogue reads like some southern romance spun around famous persons of yesterday and today. No. 71 is entitled "Temple of Love in the Hardy's Garden," No. 9 is "Josef Hofmann's Wistaria," and there is "William Gillette's Pine Tree."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Miss Sallie Maude Jones' Cotton and Maple Trees," "Vanderbilt Gardens," "Miss Malone's Crepe Myrtle Tree," "Yellow Jasmine," "Negro Store," and "Antebellum House," indicate the tenor of this show. If perhaps, Miss Malone has ventured in where artists sometimes fear to tread, and has not succeeded in painting the riotous bloom of these lovely gardens with the necessary virtuosity, it is greatly to her credit that she has transcribed as much as she has for the pleasure of her audiences.

Flowering trees, like fountains of rose and mauve, showers of wisteria in delicate white and purple; roses, dogwood, pomegranate bushes, these are the outstanding notes in many of the artist's canvases; they are, moreover, particular trees and blooms, aristocrats in the who's who of horticulture, beloved of some well-known writer or artist, associated, perhaps, with some historical event. Miss Malone has painted these glimpses with the understanding of one who has long been familiar with the intricacies of painting trees and flowers.

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"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of reflection of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts" or a Doll's House, and—how it is being acted.—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

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Los Angeles Symphony Plans and a New Concert Scheme

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 13
Special Correspondence

THE concerts given this summer in the Hollywood Bowl, by musicians from the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Hertz, leader of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, conclude this week. They have been a success financially and artistically, to say nothing of a large number of "new customers" that have been recruited for the winter symphony concerts.

The coming season of the Philharmonic orchestra, under the direction of Walter Henry Rothwell, gives promise of being an exceptionally interesting one. The orchestra was founded three years ago through the generosity of W. A. Clark Jr., and despite its fewness of years, has achieved a place for itself, due primarily to the very excellent work of Mr. Rothwell.

This year's concerts will begin on Oct. 20 and will consist of 14 symphonic pairs and 12 popular concerts. The personnel of the orchestra has been considerably improved. There is to be no change in the first chairs. Sylvain Noack, concert master of the orchestra, who for several years was a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will shortly return from Europe, where he has been visiting friends and seeking scores for the Philharmonic library. Another former Bostonian who will again be with the local orchestra is Emilie Férir, first violin, who for some years was with the Boston Symphony. This summer he has been playing at the Hollywood bowl.

Mr. Rothwell, who has been in Europe for the past few months, is to return late in September. Mr. Rothwell attended the Mozart festival in Munich, where he and Mrs. Rothwell were the guests of his old friend Bruno Walter, who conducts the festival. Rothwell and Walter were student companions under Gustav Mahler. Mr. Rothwell also attended the Salzburg festival. According to the management of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Mr. Rothwell acquired a number of modern orchestra compositions and novelties during his tour in Europe, most of which Los Angeles will have an opportunity to hear this winter.

The first soloist of the season is Margarete Matzenauer. Others will be Paul Althaus, Ely Ney, Charles Hackett, Efrim Zimbalist, Benno Moiseiwitch, Hulda Lashanska, Mischa Levitski and Florence Easton.

"Six Narrative Concerts"

Recognizing the desirability of doing something for the musical artists resident in Los Angeles, J. T. Fitzgerald and Merle Armitage have taken the lead in organizing six concerts, which will give a score of them opportunity to appear before the local public under auspices on a par with those until now provided only for visiting artists. By getting all of them to pull together, it is hoped that an important forward step will be taken in the development of more general musical appreciation.

An interesting innovation in this connection is the fact that the programs are to be arranged by a committee composed of the music critics of the Los Angeles newspapers. Those saying are Edwin F. Schallert, the Times; Florence Lawrence, the Examiner; Bruno David Ussher, the Express; Carl Bronson, the Herald, and Gilbert Brown, the Record. They have

taken hold of the proposal with enthusiasm and are undertaking to instill more community interest among the resident artists here, not a few of whom are nationally known.

Six programs are to be given, each one of which will be so built as to tell a story of its own. Hence, the series will be known as the "Six Narrative Concerts." Many musical programs are designed primarily to give the performer the best chance to display his musicianship. The result is an indiscriminate group of selections. The Los Angeles idea has back of it an educational motive, though it will not be pedagogical.

Musicians of Revolt
For instance, the first concert will feature musicians of revolt—Stravinsky, Strauss, Debussy, etc., back to Wagner. During the holiday season, a program of Yuletide music will be given, made up of Christmas music new and old, from all parts of the world. This is to be followed by folk songs and the music of the wandering tribes.

The fourth program will present descriptive music. On the fifth the mood of the Orient as interpreted by the Eastern composers will be portrayed. Finally, under the title of the "Music of Democracy," the great American writers will have their hearing.

Under the plan the committee of critics will map out the program and then those artists will be invited to take part who are regarded as best fitted to play the numbers selected. As there are more than 100 musical artists in Los Angeles, it goes without saying that they cannot all appear during the first season. But at the preliminary meeting, not long ago, the project met with the hearty approval of all who attended.

This is regarded here as a new departure in concert organization. No city of any consequence is now without its season of concerts by visiting artists. The importance of these is not underestimated by the people back of this innovation; but they believe that there is much to be gained from hearing their own fellow townsmen, of professional standing, in such a series of programs as has been outlined.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Armitage are giving their services without financial compensation in the organization of this new activity. The proceeds above expenses will be divided among the participating artists.

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SWISS ARE TALKING OF A CAPITAL LEVY

Such Action, However, Is Opposed as Being First Step Toward Communistic Régime

ZURICH, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The war and the succeeding economic crisis have had a severe sympathetic effect on the Swiss Confederacy. The debt of the Bund, without that of its railways, exceeds 2,000,000,000 francs. The Confederacy's account for the year 1921 closes with a deficit of 127,000,000 francs, while the estimate for the year 1922 provides for a surplus expenditure of 99,000,000 francs. The accounts of the cantons will show a deficit of more than 50,000,000 francs in 1922; the public debts of the cantons and municipalities amount to 3,500,000,000 francs, and as yet there is no prospect of radical improvement in the financial situation.

Under these circumstances, it is only with difficulty that the Bund can fulfill adequately its former obligations. Still less can it undertake new responsibilities, unless the military expenditure is essentially reduced.

Back in 1921 the Social-Democratic party of Switzerland presented a proposal, signed by 87,535 citizens, demanding the insertion of an article in the constitution of the Bund, according to which the latter shall raise an emergency levy on capital to enable the cantons and municipalities to fulfill their social obligations. All fortunes up to 50,000 francs would be exempt from this tax, besides an allowance to families of 30,000 francs for a wife, and 10,000 francs for each child who is a minor. The tax itself amounts to from 8 to 60 per cent of the taxable wealth of the actual population, and to 10 per cent of that of the legal population.

Differs From Other Plans

It is evident that this plan for a capital levy differs from those already in operation in Germany, Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, which, before everything else, aim at the wiping out of their gigantic national debts, and a reduction of the perpetual burden of taxation, and were regarded as a last resource against the State Bank party, while the Swiss capital levy would be only for the purpose of carrying out social programs. The Bundesrat, which recently addressed a circumstantial communication on the capital levy to the Bundesversammlung, does not fail to emphasize that the financial position of Switzerland is not such as to justify so exceptional a remedy. Moreover, the Bundesrat declares that the carrying out of social tasks would not be advanced by a capital levy, since an emergency tax could form only the groundwork of new social undertakings, but could not insure their continuous performance. For the latter purpose, many more contributions from the Bund and the cantons would be required. Continuous expenditure demands continuous income.

Further, in the opinion of the Bundesrat, a capital levy would have disastrous consequences on the political economy and finances of the State. According to their estimate, a revenue of 1,250,000,000 francs would be wasted thereby, a sum which could be made up by an annual assessment of 415,000,000 francs for three years. Such an added burden on the people at this time of crisis the Bundesrat considers would be intolerable. The general economic condition of the country has deteriorated considerably in recent years.

Heavy Losses Sustained

Losses on foreign claims, consequent to sudden collapse in the rate of exchange, are enormous. Moreover, the ruin of eastern Europe has injured permanently prosperous Swiss enterprises in foreign countries. In the country itself, about 1,500,000,000 francs are tied up in the hotel industry, and further vast sums are invested in mountain and local railways. At present, this capital yields no revenue. Industrial conditions are bad; industry is suffering heavily from want of buyers. Unemployment does not greatly diminish trade resources. And now looking forward to a period in which industry will require the last of her capital for her own necessities, there is demanded from her an extraordinary tax. The partial expropriation of private wealth would have the immediate effect of driving out of the country foreign warblers, as well as those of the Swiss liable to taxation.

While capital levy diminishes private wealth and industrial profit, it also diminishes—as the message from the Bundesrat sets forth—the taxable wealth and the corresponding revenue from existing taxation. It weakens the continuous productivity of the sources which support the exchequer. For the Bund this means an immediate falling off in the revenue from the war-tax, with the result that its imposition must be prolonged. The revenue from the stamp and coupon tax would be cut down.

Would Injure Cantons

But to the cantons and municipalities the capital levy would be fatal. The falling-off in income would either deprive them of a really indispensable revenue, or will necessitate increased taxation. Yet taxation has already reached its utmost limit, and to overstep this would be very unwise. By such means the sense of economy would be undermined, the desire for enterprise discouraged, and zeal for work extinguished; thus the source of enduring prosperity and uninterrupted progress would be choked up.

Great stress must be laid upon the statement of the Bundesrat concerning the political results of the capital levy. It points out that, according to the terms of the proposal, the tax can be accepted in the form of paper money and other symbols of value. This, however, would be equivalent to the surrender to the State of part of the means of production, and would therefore be the first step on the path to socialization. "The political aim of the Social-Democratic platform," so the Bundesrat declares, "is the nationalization of a portion of private property by confiscation. The proposal aims at nothing less than the introduction of the communistic form of government in Switzerland."

PRESIDENT TO DELAY LEGISLATION ON SUBSIDY TILL AFTER ELECTION

Merchant Marine Proposal Believed to Stand Better Chance After Test at Polls

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—By deciding to wait until after the elections on Nov. 7 to press his subsidy legislation during a special session of Congress, President Harding has chosen wisely, in the opinion of his advisors at the Capitol.

It is generally conceded that the bill will get more Republican votes after the election than before it. As a result the Administration is looking forward to a hard battle for subsidy with a bit more encouragement than a few weeks ago.

Democrats to Oppose

Republicans who are defeated for re-election in the forthcoming test at the polls will be more apt to vote for the subsidy bill as they will have nothing to lose by doing so. Democrats generally, with the exception of a few prominent members who have repeatedly urged it, will vote against any subsidy measure.

President Harding undoubtedly has regained some of his lost political prestige by the decisive defeat of the soldiers' bonus, which he vetoed. The victory has done much to arouse the hopes of the Administration in tackling new legislative problems, as it showed that unwavering determination by the President can accomplish desired results in some cases. President Harding has championed the ship subsidy bill as vigorously as he opposed the bonus.

It is not to be concluded, however, that soaring Administration hopes means a certain victory for the Merchant Marine program. On the con-

trary, the odds are stacked against the President in his fight to assist the Merchant Marine through Treasury aid. The Administration admittedly has a tremendous task on its hands, as the great middle west, instead of being lukewarm to the proposition, is getting cooler toward it as time passes, according to subsidy opponents. The vote of the middle west, it is believed, will be the deciding factor.

Battle Royal Expected

Subsidy opponents are expected to defeat the measure when it is taken up in special session, probably about Nov. 15. They have been working as hard against it as the Administration and the United States Shipping Board have been working in its behalf. In all events it promises to be a battle royal that may extend into the next regular session that convenes in December and ends March 4.

The Merchant Marine has been a matter of grave importance to those who looked with ambition upon the revival of commercial activity in the Mississippi Valley and the use of its natural outlets for foreign trade. From sources favorable to the subsidy bill comes reports that sentiment in the middle west is more friendly now than heretofore. Western congressmen, however, are generally outspoken in denouncing it.

The House has adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die on Friday at 2 o'clock. If the Senate gets through with the Librarian loan authorization in time it will agree to adjournment at that time. It is regarded as certain that Congress will complete its work by Saturday, at any rate.

POLICE OF INDIA HAVE TRYING YEAR

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Police reports for the year 1921 show the year was perhaps as trying as the guardians of law have ever had to sustain. In the Central Provinces the Inspector-General of Police observes that one of the worst crop failures in the history of the province was accompanied by an intensive political agitation. The total volume of crime was 12 per cent higher than in 1920, but was below the record figure of 1919. Riot cases rose from 286 to 398, and no less than 68 cases are directly attributed to the Non-Cooperation movement.

The Calcutta report contains similar features. The increase in pay at length and most justly granted all ranks of the force had a considerable effect in producing contentment and reducing resignations, which were lower than for any year for 10 years, except 1915. In no part of India in all probability, did the police have a more difficult time than from November, 1921, till January, 1922.

"Strikes in the early part of the year were followed by the increasing activities of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat agitators manifested in violent speeches, boycott and intimidation and culminated during November and December in an intensive campaign directed to the deliberate subversion of lawful authority."

FAITHFUL SERVICE REWARDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Oswald Andersen, who came to this country from Norway penniless when a boy, has just been given an \$88,000 seat on the Stock Exchange by his employers, DeCoppet and Doremus, 42 Broadway, in recognition of his faithful service. Mr. Andersen started in Wall Street 15 years ago as a runner on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

COLLEGE HEAD SAYS UNIVERSITY EXPANSION HAS REACHED PEAK

Day of Smaller Institutions Coming, Asserts Dr. Finlayson of Fairmount College

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 19.—The big university as an educational factor has reached its highest peak. From this time on, the smaller college will have its day, according to Dr. John D. Finlayson, president of Fairmount College. Dr. Finlayson made the statement in the course of an interview given here. He said:

Many of the great state universities have already reached the point of saturation—the point of diminishing returns. Others are fast approaching that stage. The university which increases over a certain size finds itself in much the same position as the huge city. The individual in a great metropolis is lost. The same is true of the individual in a great university. And, since the development of individuality is the greatest aim of a college education, this is a weakness of the great university system.

Dr. Finlayson said that at Michigan University, where he was a faculty member until he resigned recently to accept the presidency of the local college, the question of whether it was possible to allow the university to grow any larger and still preserve its efficiency was one that had been openly discussed among faculty members and administrators. One of the administrators, he declared, stated that the only way to let Michigan University grow, was to establish another Michigan University somewhere. The same situation is true in many of the other great schools, Dr. Finlayson believes.

Within the last quarter of a century, the United States has seen a great change in the education movement. The history of higher education in the nineteenth century was the history of founding of college after college, in every town and hamlet in the country. With the twentieth century came a difference. This century brought with it the growth of the larger universities, the weeding out of the colleges unfortunately located, and the raising of the standards both of curriculum and substance of the smaller colleges.

CONGRESS RECESS MAY BE EXPENSIVE

If Adjournment Is "Sine Die" Mileage at 20 Cents Mile Given

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—If Congress adjourns "sine die," as it is likely to do, until President Harding summons a special session in November, it will cost the American people thousands of dollars.

Insertion of the two words "sine die" in the resolution adopted by the House on Tuesday provides for a recess or adjournment until the time Mr. Harding desires Congress to return before its regular time, will provide members with mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile going home and returning.

With the election campaign on, 20 cents a mile for far western and southwestern members is not to be scoffed at. In the case of the Pacific coast members it would exceed \$1000. As a way of helping to meet campaign expenses the mileage grab undoubtedly appeals to many members. Like the thousands of dollars spent annually for "free seeds," the mileage pay envelope is likely to remain with Congress for many years to come.

NEW MINISTER IS NAMED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Frederick W. B. Coleman of Minneapolis, Minn., was nominated yesterday by President Harding to be Minister to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, the three Baltic states recently recognized by the United States.

SHIPBUILDING IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Elsinore, Translasp & Machine Building Company has declared a dividend of 15 per cent for the last fiscal year, against 18 per cent for the preceding year. The net surplus for the two years was respectively 2,016,758 kroner and 2,600,000 kroner.

DAUGHERTY CASE IS CALLED "COMIC"

Mr. Volstead Ridicules Impeachment of Attorney-General

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—"Impeachment proceedings against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, up to the present time, look a good deal like comic opera," Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, declared yesterday in a statement replying to attacks on his committee by Oscar E. Keller (R.), Representative from Minnesota, Samuel Gomper and others.

The chairman declared that Mr. Keller, when invited to appear before the committee, "could not be coaxed to give the slightest idea of the nature of his charges."

"This is the only instance I have ever heard of in which a high official of the Government is impeached without someone telling, not only Congress, but the public, all about it," Mr. Volstead continued. "The charges are so general that no court would listen for a moment to any evidence in support of them."

BROKERAGE HOUSE HEAVILY INVOLVED

Winthrop Smith and Company, Bankrupt, Said to Owe Million

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Thomas H. Matters Jr., receiver, declared today that the liabilities of Winthrop Smith & Co., stock brokers, of 1540 Broadway, are in excess of \$1,000,000. The defunct firm had thousands of "investors" in various parts of the United States in a "blind pool."

Winthrop Smith, a partner in the firm, of which Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, a medical officer of Baltimore, Md., was also a partner, was examined in bankruptcy proceedings before John J. Townsend, referee at 299 Broadway, late yesterday afternoon. Both men are at liberty on \$15,000 bail each.

As in a previous hearing, Mr. Smith refused to give any information concerning his operations, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him. He and Dr. Hirschberg are under indictment for alleged use of the mails to defraud.

When the firm went into bankruptcy, Sept. 9, after an involuntary petition signed by three creditors, the liabilities and assets were estimated at \$100,000 and \$20,000, respectively. Mr. Smith stated that he was 24 years old. He admitted that he had never had an experience with the stock market before he, Dr. Hirschberg and several others organized Winthrop Smith & Company. The name is similar to that of a reputable and well known Philadelphia brokerage firm.

The witness said he had acted as a "producer" and that he had helped organize the firm's Washington office. He said there were branch offices in Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; and Schenectady, N. Y. He refused to talk about his salary or to discuss anything that might help to trace assets of the concern.

HUGO STINNES' PAPER FINALLY SUPPRESSED

LEIPZIG, Sept. 21.—The state tribunal ceased under the recently enacted law for the defense of the Republic has approved the suppression by the Prussian Government of Hugo Stinnes' newspaper, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, because of its published attacks on the Wirth Government.

Herr Stinnes carried the fight to the new tribunal in hopes of having the central ban of eight days declared illegal, thus enabling him to institute legal action against the Government. The verdict, which was handed down yesterday, was the first official act of the new court.

A number of provincial radical papers were relieved from censorial suppression by the court.

COMMISSION NAMED FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Secretary of War has appointed a commission to consider the question of the allotment of troops to the National Guard. The members are: Brig.-Gen. Milton A. Record, adjutant-general of Maryland; Brig.-Gen. Leslie Kincaid, adjutant-general, New York; Col. F. M. Rumbold, Missouri; Maj.-Gen. M. F. Foreman, Illinois National Guard, and Lieut.-Col. F. P. Schoonmaker, Pennsylvania.

They are to examine the whole question of allotting troops. Under the law 800 are apportioned to each Senator and Representative in a state, making a total of about 450,000.

NINE MEN GET WAGE RAISE

ANACONDA, Mont., Sept. 21.—Effective today miners, smelter men, craftsmen of the mining companies operating in Butte, with plants at Anaconda and Great Falls, will receive a wage increase of 50 cents a day. The men total, approximately, 12,000. The new wages will give miners \$4.75 a day and members of other crafts a larger sum.

FRENCH CREWS REFUSE TO SAIL

MARSEILLES, Sept. 21.—Refusal of individual crews to lay up under the modified eight-hour regulations has caused ship owners to lay up 17 vessels, and virtually all shipping in the port is at a standstill. In some cases the seamen have refused to sail even if owners continue to operate under the eight-hour law, unless the unmodified law were applied to all vessels.

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Arlington, Winchester, Lexington, Medford.

WASHINGTON DIPLOMATIC CORPS SUBJECT TO FREQUENT CHANGES

Heads of Several Embassies and More Than a Dozen Legations in Capital Have Been Involved

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—There has been a record number of changes in the diplomatic corps at Washington during the last six months. It is shown from a list compiled from official records.

The heads of several embassies and more than a dozen legations, and a great many minor posts have been involved in these changes.

Thomas A. LeBreton, who had represented the Argentine Republic since 1919, resigned to take up his duties as a senator in Argentina.

The Japanese Government has not yet named a successor to Baron Kijaro Shidehara, who has withdrawn, temporarily at least, from public life. Sadao Saburi, with the rank of counselor, is acting as chargé d'affaires until a new ambassador is appointed.

The report that J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, and dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, will return only to settle up his affairs here, or to await the appointment of his successor is believed to be accurate. Count Charles de Chambrun, who recently arrived from Constantinople, is acting as chargé d'affaires—looked upon as a very timely appointment, considering the prominence that the French policy with regard to the Near East has assumed.

When Otto L. Wiedfeldt, the new German representative to Washington, went to Berlin this summer, it was said that he would not return, but this proved erroneous. Dr. Wiedfeldt is said to have been offered a place in the German Cabinet, but to have refused it.

Conflicting reports with regard to Senator Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Italian Ambassador, continue current. Following his public comment upon matters which the American Secretary of State considered purely domestic, it was assumed that Senator Ricci would not return to his post after leaving for Italy. There has been no indication from Rome, however, concerning the purpose of the Italian Government with regard to continuing him as Ambassador at Washington. In his absence, Andrea Geisser Celesta de Vegliasco is in charge at the Embassy.

The Russian Embassy ceased to exist with the departure of Boris Bakmeteff, a few months ago. Such Russian interests as still require official representation are taken care of by Serge Ughet, "financial attaché," who has an office in New York City.

There is no Mexican Ambassador but affairs of the embassy are in charge of Don Manuel C. Téllez, first secretary and chargé d'affaires. Recently, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, the Cuban Minister, returned to Cuba to accept the portfolio of Secretary of State in the new cabinet. He has not officially relinquished his post here, however, and no one has been appointed to succeed him.

Panama and Guatemala have new ministers at Washington. Don Ricardo Alfaro representing the former and Don Francisco Sanchez LaTorre the latter. Neither Paraguay nor El Salvador has a minister here at present. Latvia and Lithuania now have unofficial representation, but are expected soon to have regular diplomatic representation, as is Estonia.

LAKE-TO-RANGE SPEEDWAY BUILT

Minnesota Will Celebrate Opening of Roads

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 21.—Measured in tonnage, the greatest port in the world, and measured in taxation, the richest village in the world, Duluth and Hibbing, the former at the head of the Great Lakes, and the latter at the heart of the Mesabi iron range, which supplies most of the tonnage for the Duluth port, will be joined October 1 by a ribbon of concrete road. The lake-to-range speedway will be celebrated fittingly at both ends and in the middle.

The new road is the re-made Miller trunk highway, some 85 miles long and 18 feet wide.

Roads connecting with the Miller trunk west of Hibbing will be completed by October 1 and it is proposed that Hibbing and the west towns celebrate the opening of that roadway while Virginia and the eastern range towns celebrate the opening of the Miller trunk highway.

FUTURES TRADING BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Capper-Tincher Bill providing for regulation of trading in futures on grain markets was signed today by President Harding.

CALIFORNIA TO HAVE AN AIR FREIGHT LINE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—An indication that the airplane as a business proposition is emerging from the experimental stage was given today in the filing with the State Railroad Commission of the tariffs and schedules of the Pacific States Express for a proposed air service between San Francisco and Modesto, Cal. The service will start with one round trip daily, and the freight charge will be 35 cents a pound or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of \$1.

It is planned later to extend the air delivery to Stockton and Fresno. The company plans to carry emergency freight chiefly, specializing in automobile and machinery parts.

JUVENILE POLICE IN BAYONNE

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 21 (Special)—The Bayonne City Juvenile Police Department, is now a reality. There are chiefs, deputies, patrolmen, traffic officers, even police judges, and none of them is more than 16 years old. The traffic "men" are stationed at every important street intersection in the city. Juvenile offenders are tried in public school "courts." The plan is the idea of C. J. O'Neill, chief of police of Bayonne.

Growth Was Remarkable

It has made a remarkable growth. About 100 years ago, Josiah Holbrook in Milbury, Mass., called 20 farmers and mechanics together for the object of mutual improvement. They were interested in the new things of the day. In seven years, this idea grew to where 3000 communities were holding Lyceum courses.

Then came a need for instructors and young literary men and preachers gave much time to it. Among them Phillips, Sumner, Cough and Emerson stand out as pioneers. Emerson contributed several good lectures yearly for Lyceum use.

Later developments of the Lyceum was the Chautauqua, first held at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., about 49 years ago, under direction of John H. Vincent. It has grown steadily. It is one of the few facilities by which all representatives in a community get together and hear affairs of general import discussed, and it is doing much good in this respect.

Mandel Brothers
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State to Wabash at Madison Street, Chicago

RAIL UNION WINS BRITISH VICTORY

Wages of Subsidiary Workers
Will Not Be Cut—Rail Agree-
ment Is to Include Them

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Quite the most interesting and significant feature of the Industrial Court's recent award in regard to the wages of railway shopmen appears to have been completely overlooked by the press. The most brilliant achievement of Mr. J. H. Thomas was not the fact that he staved off the reduction of 15s. 6d. per week demanded by the railway companies, but his triumphant achievement as regards the craft unions who have members in the railway shops.

There has been an exciting, if not bitter, struggle between the National Union of Railwaymen and the engineers, coachbuilders, boiler-makers, and a number of other unions embracing skilled craftsmen, as to which organization is entitled to collect the contributions and negotiate wages agreements on behalf of the latter.

Industrial Policy Urged

Ever since the amalgamation which led to the formation of the National Union of Railwaymen the policy of the railwaymen has been industrial. They claim that the only logical and effective method of organization is that every worker of whatever grade or calling, employed on or around the railways should belong to one union, and that union naturally their own.

To meet the advance of what they regard as the common enemy the craft unions have formed a joint committee who negotiate all matters concerning wages and working conditions on behalf of the shopmen; but the officials of the National Union of Railwaymen have no part in this committee or in the negotiations with the railway companies on behalf of the skilled workmen. The railway companies, too, have invariably supported the craft unions.

This was the situation with which Mr. Thomas was confronted when the railway companies demanded that the wages of their shopmen should follow the reductions operating among similar trades in other industries, namely, 15s. 6d. per week. For some considerable period Mr. Thomas' most difficult problem has been that of the skilled and semi-skilled shopmen who had joined his union; and the advanced section of his members has long been clamoring for some justification from the union as to why these men should have joined. Ever since that was being done on their behalf was accomplished by the craft unions.

Reduction Defeated
But for the demand for a 15s. 6d. per week reduction, the craft unions could offer no logical resistance. The reduction is already operating in every engineering, as well as every shipbuilding firm, in the country, or at all events the first and second installment out of the three equal cuts agreed upon.

Mr. Thomas, however, argued against the proposal and referred the matter to the Industrial Court on the grounds that in the last agreement between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Government on behalf of the railways, the railway system in its entirety was regarded as a single unit, that the engineers, boiler-makers and other mechanics were part of the system, and that their wages, therefore, could not be disturbed until the term covered by the agreement had expired.

This view Sir W. W. Mackenzie and



At the Well in a Native Village on a Clove Plantation

Harvesting the World's Supply of Clove on Zanzibar and Pemba

NINETY per cent of the world's supply of cloves comes from two small islands—Zanzibar and Pemba—off the coast of the tropical shores of East Africa.

Travelers to Zanzibar cannot fail to be interested in this spice; the air is scented with its rich fragrance; the main roads are bordered by the beautiful trees, and for miles the gently rolling hills of both islands are covered with the clove tree.

It is surprising how little knowledge of the clove commercially is in circulation, although the spice itself enters largely into the everyday affairs of life. The clove, as an article of commerce, is the dried unexpanded bud of the flower of the clove tree. The fact alone, that the spice is really a flower-bud, and not the fruit, places the clove in a unique position amongst the products of the world. If this bud is allowed to develop into a flower the clove is of no further use in commerce.

Peculiar Soil Necessary
The clove tree can only be cultivated in a few favored spots in the world, and it is noteworthy that the soil and climate is found to perfection in Zanzibar and Pemba. In Madagascar, Penang, and Malacca small supplies are grown. The trees look very much like tall laurels and the leaves closely resemble the same tree in color and shape; they grow to the height of from 15 to 25 feet, the best clove being gathered underneath the leaves at the tops of the trees in bunches of eight or 10. The clove tree depends more upon soil than climate, and it is said that a rich reddish loam, found on hill slopes—to insure the trees being well drained—is the most suitable.

The Arabs first introduced the clove tree into the islands at about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and it has been a prosperous industry ever since. The trees are planted in long rows 30 feet apart, and running east and west so that they may get the maximum amount of sunshine. The clove takes about four months to mature, and when picked is allowed to dry in the sun for four or five days. Each tree yields about five pounds of cloves, but in an exceptional year the harvest registers 10 pounds a tree. A clove farm, or shamba, as the Arabs call it, has several thousands of trees and considering the price paid for cloves on the island, sometimes reaching 2s. 6d. a pound, it is very profitable from the Arab's point of view, as well as for the Indian merchant who is the chief exporter.

About 10,000 tons of cloves are exported annually from Zanzibar, the three chief buyers being India, the United Kingdom and America. During the last three years the United States has increased her market in cloves. A vessel coming straight to the island from New York during the

harvest takes back nearly the whole of America's needs.

Use in Perfumery
The most valuable product obtained from the clove is oil. The bud sometimes yields as much as 15 to 17 per cent of oil. The oil is used extensively in many industries. Commercially its greatest value is its use in the manufacture of perfumery. The stem of the clove yields little oil, but the Germans, however, use them in dye making.

During the harvest season at Zanzibar the air for weeks is heavy with the scent of clove. Far out to sea, before even one gets a glimpse of the familiar palm dotted coast, the fragrant odor floats out and is easily recognizable. If one happens to be living on the island during this time it is impossible to get away from the scent. It perfumes the house, one's clothes, even the water tastes of clove. But best of all is the night air, freed from the burning sunshine and intense heat, cool and refreshing with just the faintest fragrance of clove.

**IRRIGATION PROJECT
YIELDS BIG RETURNS**
SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Okanogan irrigation project, at Okanogan, Wash., on the Columbia River, demonstrates how a desert may be transformed into a prosperous farming and fruit-growing section in a few years. The value of crops produced in this district in 1921 are itemized as follows in a recent report: Fruit, \$1,996,300; alfalfa, \$22,900; potatoes, \$3400; miscellaneous, \$28,700; total production, \$2,051,300.

Farm lands are estimated to be worth \$4,437,800; live stock, \$37,800; and farm equipment, \$561,900. In all, 1466 cars of fruit were shipped out in 1921.

The project includes 439 farms. Water is supplied to 5644 acres, and of this, 5322 acres were in crop. The average return for a farm in 1921 was \$4672, and the average return an acre, \$185. To April 30, 1922, the net construction cost of the project had been \$1,384,100.

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ARGENTINA MAY ASSIST SPAIN IN STARTING DIRIGIBLE SERVICE

President-Elect Approached on Subject of His Visit—
Royal Tribute to "Don Quixote"

SANTANDER, Spain, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—There have been some remarkable accompaniments to the visit of Marcello T. de Alvear, President-elect of the Argentine Republic, to Spain, his time having been spent chiefly here and at San Sebastian, the other favorite summer resort not far away. One of them has turned upon the great project of the establishment of a regular air service between Spain and South America. Señor Herrera has been hard at work upon it for some time, and has been in Germany to study the mechanical and other difficulties in consultation with the best German aviation engineers.

Subsidy Is Considered
The financial difficulties in the way have appeared considerable, and the report has been spread that Germans are behind it, but this has been denied. The scheme as it now exists seems thoroughly practical and consequently the financial difficulties have a tendency to diminish.

It is largely a question of governmental subsidies, and Señor Golcochea, a former member of the Spanish Government, who has had long conversations with Señor de Alvear on the subject, has let it be known that he has formed the impression that the Argentine Government might contribute toward the subsidization of this service.

During his stay in Santander a full and detailed statement upon the project, with plans, figures and everything else, was laid before Señor de Alvear, who said that he had had a long conversation with the King upon the scheme, which he thought was as magnificent as practicable, and one that would not merely benefit the Argentine and Spain but really the whole of Europe and the whole of South America at the same time.

The service would be between Seville and Buenos Aires, and it is estimated that the air journey would occupy not more than three and a half days. Señor Golcochea urges that the extraordinary gain in time that would be effected for mails and travelers would result in Seville becoming the center of communications between Europe and South America.

Seville as His Center
Señor Herrera, who is a man of great imagination with a strong practical side to his schemes and a very persistent disposition, now reports that propositions have been laid before him for supplementing the use of Seville as a base for the Argentine Spanish service by making it a stopping place for another great service of dirigibles between England and Italy.

Seville, it is pointed out, is ideally situated for the purposes of such schemes, since it lies in the middle of the vast Andalusian plain and is visible from great distances.

The most important speech made by the President-elect was uttered on the occasion of the chief official banquet here at Santander in reply to an ovation made by the King full of affectionate sentiments for the republic of South America. Señor de Alvear on this occasion spoke warmly and at length and with good point. He said that Spain with its traditions, its greatness and its glories was for the Argentine people, the creative race which knew how to carry its strength and its idealism far into the unknown to build up the civilization of a continent.

The glorious banners of Leon and Castile had marked the route by which the audacious and illustrious navigator had accomplished the realization of his dreams, and the young nations created by the effort of Spain and with Spanish blood possessed, in the pursuit of their destiny.

APATHY OF VOTERS DEPLORED
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Indifference of voters is responsible for any adverse conditions which exist in the United States, according to a statement made by Maj. F. H. LaGuardia, speaking at the Aldine Club to the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City. The speaker urged the restoration of the primary for governor and state officers and criticized the present system, under which, he said, a score of persons in a single apartment house can get together and make the nominations for an entire district.

**Women's Activities
Exhibit**
Hotel Commodore, New York City
September 18 to 23

"Palace of Progress"
Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio
September 18 to 28

**Better Business
Exposition**
Pittsburgh, Pa.
September 18 to 28

The Christian Science Monitor Has
a Booth at Each of the Above, and
Visitors are Most Cordially Invited

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and they should be sent to him by mail or by registered letter for the facts or opinions as presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Turkish Atrocities

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am a faithful reader of your paper. In answer to those who criticize your editorials about the Turks, you could publish the following as personal experiences of one who knows the Turk: I was born in Smyrna, but owing to my father's desire to help the Christians, we moved to the interior of Asia Minor. While there I have witnessed many times with my own eyes the cold killing of Christians by the Turks.

The Turk can never be trusted—and is only your friend as long as he fears you; when he is victorious he will kill you. While in Asia Minor the Balkan war broke out and we moved into Greece near the city of Larissa. There was a Turk in that town named Mourtaja Effendi who was very barbarous to Christians even in Greece because he practically owned the town and all the Greeks there were working for their living. He was taking almost all their crop products, for example, hardly giving them enough wheat for their bread in winter. During that war he was always upholding Turkey and saying that Greeks would be wiped out by the Turks soon. Well, Greece won and his life was in danger. I remember he came to our home and my father kept him there concealed until those who were after him found out where he was and came to our house to search. My father took him out by the back door and gave him our fastest horse on which to go to the police station in the city of Larissa. Well, he was saved by my father, and went to his home in Asia Minor.

After the war was over we went to Asia Minor. There a massacre took place soon after the European war broke out and we were in danger. One night a band of Turks broke in our house with big knives and pistols in their hands. As soon as they came in they started firing on the furniture,

Then they broke into the room where we were gathered trembling. When they came in we were glad because we saw that the leader of the band was Mourtaja Effendi, whom my father had saved and who was, we thought, our good friend. So we felt we were safe. My father rose and offered him a seat, but instead of taking the seat he ordered to have my father bound. Then he told my father that he was going to kill us all and leave him to the last. I can still see him fire at my dear mother who fell on the floor trying to kiss her children for the last time. My sister embraced my mother and as I saw Mourtaja Effendi aiming at my sister I jumped in front to grasp his gun, but the bullet hit me and I became unconscious. I don't know how the other members of my family—my two brothers, a little sister, and father—were killed, but the next day I found myself in an American relief hospital. I heard the bitter news that the whole of my family had been killed and that the house had been burned.

The Turk is surely not human. He is thirsty for slaughter. He wants to kill in order to have a good time. He wants to insult your sister, your mother in front of you in order to enjoy himself. He considers such deeds as brave deeds and that his Allah commands him to do them. Oh! world! can't you see? What keeps you from saving those poor, helpless, harmless children that are shot, and starved by the Turk? What have they done?

My aunt was teaching in a town in Asia. She had over 100 little girls in school. One day a band of Turks went in and put the poor children in line. The elder ones the Turks picked out, and among them was my aunt, who was at that time a young lady. Then they took the little ones and, using the desk as a butcher's block, cut their heads off one by one with an ax knife. After they had finished the little ones, then they enjoyed

themselves" by insulting the older one and afterwards they shot them. Two of the girls were found alive, and while they were under treatment in a relief station, one died, while the other one is still living and she can tell you the story better herself. Her name is Miss Eleny Bakos, Larissa, Greece.

Those are not stories but facts. I have seen and suffered myself. I lost all my beloved ones, and I am left bearing a bullet mark which I received from the Turks, not in war but in time of peace and when I was defenseless.

There is no peace for the Christian while the Turk rules. We poor Christians could never go out and enjoy freedom. We had to be home before dark and lock ourselves in for the night, not even daring to open a single window for air.

I well remember that a good many times the Turks used to come into the house at night and get anything they wanted and we could not say a word, or our lives were in danger. If you had any chickens they would come and shoot them and take them. If a Turk met a Christian riding from one city to another on horse back, and he was himself walking, the Christian was obliged to give the horse to the Turk to ride or he would be shot. If a Turk passed by, Christians had to stand, regardless of age or sex. And can you still say that the Turk is gentle?

COSTOS AIGNOTPOULOS.
Durham, N. H., Sept. 16.

Aliens and Prohibition
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have followed, with great interest and gratitude, the Monitor's battle of prohibition. I am one of those 15,000,000 foreign-born residents of whom you speak in your issue of Aug. 23, and I sincerely pray that all the papers in the United States join the Monitor in this worth-while crusade.

It is indeed true that the foreign-speaking element is looked upon as the safety valve of the wet mirror of this Nation; and I think that it should be the duty of the different churches with which the foreign-born are affiliated, and also the duty of the press to fight the good fight. . . . But as you well know (with the exception of few sporadic and unofficial instances) the churches and newspapers do not have the courage to appear in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment.

If it is true that we Europeans were used to drinking wine and beer, that is no excuse for continuing in indulging in such error.

The phrase "personal liberty," as applied to the Eighteenth Amendment originated from the director of the Foreign Language Newspaper Association, who printed and distributed a "reading matter" serial to all the foreign-language papers of this country. Who paid for all this propaganda before and after the enactment of the Volstead Act is easy to guess.

What is needed is a campaign of education through foreign-language newspapers uniformly conducted all over the United States, just like the campaign which was conducted and is conducted now by the wet forces.

M. SAJJA.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 25, 1922.

MISCHA ELMAN AN AMERICAN
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Mischa Elman, noted violinist, has become a citizen of the United States, having recently taken out his final naturalization papers. He came to the United States from Russia in 1908 with a European reputation already established. He was followed by his father, mother and three younger sisters, Mina, Eliza and Esther, six years later.

OCT. 9 FIRE PREVENTION DAY
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—President Harding yesterday issued a proclamation designating Monday, Oct. 9, as National Fire Prevention Day. The fire waste in the United States, year after year, the President declared, reaches figures which are not approached in any other country. There ought to be a special effort, he added, to minimize such loss.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK EXCHANGE
TRADING OFTEN
MISUNDERSTOOD

Human Equation Enters but Business in Securities Legitimate and Vitaly Necessary

The following article has been especially written for The Christian Science Monitor with the purpose of elucidating certain phases of trading in securities, a subject often misunderstood.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (Special).—It is not at all strange that, in view of the failure this year, particularly last spring, of a large number of so-called stock brokers, there should be a feeling in many circles that the whole business of dealing in securities is largely illegitimate and on an unstable foundation. Such a deduction is incorrect.

Mistaken notions as to transactions in securities as a whole undoubtedly are the result, to a great extent, of ignorance of the facts and loose use of terms.

There are thousands of persons in the United States having a perfect right to buy and sell securities, who cannot be as well informed regarding this branch of business as a man living in any large city, where there is an important stock exchange, not to speak of those active in the financial district of those centers.

One cannot refrain from observing that thousands upon thousands of persons could be far better informed if they would only proceed in the right way and be careful of how and with whom they do business.

Observing Fundamentals

There are a few fundamentals in the buying and selling of securities which, if carefully observed, would prevent a very large proportion of the lamentable losses experienced every year by would-be investors and speculators.

It should not be forgotten that a stock exchange listing the securities of leading private corporations, of various states and municipalities, the Federal Government, and leading governments of the world is just as essential and legitimate as a large or small store in any line of business or a market for the most essential necessities.

Such a market is afforded by the New York Stock Exchange, for instance. It is a place where buyers may buy and sell securities through concerns having one or more memberships in that association, or through the leading financial institutions which will cause to be executed orders in all securities dealt in on the exchange. During the World War the New York Stock Exchange afforded the only opportunities of that kind in this or any other country. Prior to that event the London Stock Exchange was regarded as the chief international market place for securities.

Open Market Furnished

The fundamental function of the New York Stock Exchange is to furnish an opportunity to anyone, with the desire and necessary money, to buy securities that he may select, and to sell them whenever he wishes to do so. The argument is often made by the small investor that if he puts his money in a standard security listed on the New York Stock Exchange—or any other regularly constituted standard exchange—he can sell it there at any time during business hours, whereas if he invests in some other type of security a long time may elapse before a buyer can be found, although the necessity for making the sale may be urgent.

The New York Stock Exchange, by furnishing this opportunity to buy and sell the securities of the world, gives a world-wide open market to business enterprises and governments for the sale of securities, the proceeds of which are needed to finance what they have done already, or purpose to do, in the way of further development.

What the New York Stock Exchange does along these lines for the countries of the civilized world, the stock exchanges in other large cities do for securities and enterprises that are largely local to those centers.

Notwithstanding all this, has been said against it, unquestionably the New York Stock Exchange is better conducted and regulated today than ever in its history. The recent actions in Baltimore and Boston of removal of tickers from offices of concerns not strictly complying with the rules of business conduct laid down by the governors of the exchange, illustrates the care taken.

What the New York Stock Exchange is doing for this country, and other nations, the London Stock Exchange is doing for Great Britain, Europe, and other foreign countries. The Paris Bourse comes next in importance. The other exchanges in Europe are being operated under such abnormal currency, economic, and political conditions, that they cannot play the same important part in furnishing a market for international securities that they did before the World War.

Securities a Commodity

Having asserted that a stock exchange, as an open market for securities, is just as legitimate as a market for any commodity, the next fundamental that should be remembered is that it is just as legitimate to buy and sell securities as it is to buy and sell potatoes or hundreds of other things that change hands daily.

This assertion applies to speculative as well as to investment transactions in securities. No normal person will say that because the corner grocer in a small village gives short weight on five pounds of sugar all corner groceries should be done away with and all transactions in sugar stopped forever. The fact is that that particular purveyor of sugar and other commodities should be punished for giving firms supposed to be of good standing, simply to "work off securities on the public."

There are irregularities in dealings

on the New York Stock Exchange and the other stock exchanges of the world. Their governors are putting forth a greater effort than ever before, not only to remedy, but also to eradicate such evils. As already mentioned, the most recent illustration of the policy of the New York Stock Exchange to keep securities trading as free as possible from questionable practices is the removal of stock tickers from the offices of several concerns of stock brokers in Boston. There are securities listed on every stock exchange in the world, which probably never should have been admitted to trading.

Nevertheless, the irregularities of members of stock exchanges in their dealings, and the oversight or misjudgment of officials in listing securities do not furnish valid reasons for doing away with the exchanges and transactions in securities in general. They simply furnish additional ground for the putting into effect of a still higher standard on the part of stock brokers in their daily dealings with their clients and the exercising of still greater care upon the part of authorities with respect to the securities in which they make trading possible on the exchange under their control.

Another fundamental which those not in a position to be fully informed regarding the securities markets should not forget, is that the only safe thing for them to do is to deal exclusively with a well-established and accredited stock exchange firm, a national bank, or investment bankers whose standing and record can be investigated through channels whereby such information is always obtainable.

There always have been so-called bucket shops, with a membership on a minor exchange, but not on the recognized stock exchange of any city. No investor or speculator, particularly those with small means, should ever trust his money with any financial concern unless its standing is first carefully investigated. If it does not have the opportunity to do this, then no transaction with that concern should be entered into.

Barkshops of Bucket Shop

A bucket shop is a concern which sets itself up to do in securities. It often has no membership on any kind of a stock exchange. By some means it manages to get a stock ticker, or, at least, quotations. In its customers' room invariably may be found a so-called "stock board" on which are put up what purport to be the latest stock market quotations of a long list of securities. Legitimate houses, however, may have stock boards.

Anyone who buys or sells a stock or bond through a bucket shop rarely has his order executed on a stock exchange. In most bucket shops such execution of orders is impossible because the concern has no membership. Even if it did, more than likely the order would not be executed. A memorandum of it only is made and the concern proceeds to buy or sell against the order.

In placing an order in a bucket shop a customer is simply laying a wager as to whether the stock will go up or down, or, in other words, merely placing a bet. If the customer places an order in a bucket shop to buy, the chance of the concern to win is that the stock will go down and the customer's margin be wiped out. In that event the bucket shop simply pockets the margin, there having been no actual transaction in the security called for in the order. Vice versa, if the customer orders to sell, in a bucket shop the shop's only chance to win is for the stock to go up and the customer's margin to be wiped out; again there has been no actual transaction.

Failures Are Rare

As illustrative of the strength and standing of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firms having memberships therein, it is worth noting that of the more than 60 concerns of stock brokers, so-called, that failed in the first four months of this year, only three were members of that body. It is equally noteworthy that among the 1100 concerns having membership in the New York Stock Exchange in the last 10 years, the percentage of failures was less than one-half of 1 per cent.

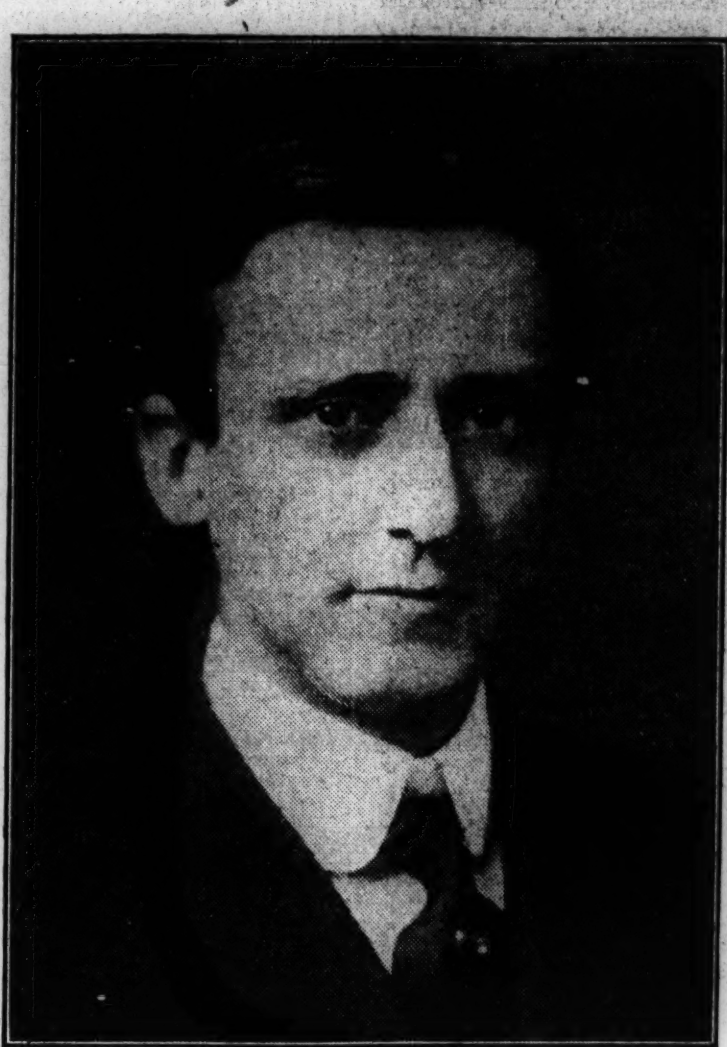
The issuance of securities is being more carefully supervised and regulated than ever before by federal and state authorities, and so is the listing of them on the leading exchanges. The daily newspapers and standard weekly and monthly financial publications give a vast amount of current information regarding all these securities and the organizations by which they are put out. All previous information for a long period of years back may be found in the standard manuals and other publications of a similar character.

The striking fact remains that, despite all these and other opportunities for becoming well informed, thousands upon thousands of persons with small amounts of money for dealing in securities—which money they can ill afford to lose—will not avail themselves of those opportunities, but will trust their money with a wholly unknown concern, about whose standing it would be next to impossible for them to find out anything of value. Individuals of this class will also put their money into securities about which they never have heard before, and concerning which little can be learned even by those having the greatest opportunities for getting information.

Unloading Questionable Stocks

These individuals will buy a stock because it is advertised in an alluring circular or prospectus or even when they are called on the telephone, when they would not buy a standard railroad or industrial stock or bond listed on the leading stock exchanges through an established and reputable stock exchange firm or banking house. Having lost money, unfortunate speculators are inclined to allege that the whole business of dealing in securities is dishonest. It is lamentably true also that many unscrupulous methods have been utilized, even by firms supposed to be of good standing, simply to "work off securities on the public."

For such practices there never has



Photograph by Moffett

Eugene J. Buffington

EUGENE JACKSON BUFFINGTON, president of the Illinois Steel Company, the Gary Land Company, and the Indiana Steel Company, has been active for nearly 25 years in the development of the steel industry in the middle west. He is a native of the south, but because of his large contribution to the industrial life of the region of his adoption, he may be called properly a middle westerner. The development of Gary, Ind., from a waste on the sand dunes to one of the principal steel cities in the world was accomplished under Mr. Buffington's executive leadership of the steel companies in that district. Last April, the importance of the middle west in the steel industry, and Mr. Buffington's able direction of the two large subsidiary companies, was recognized by his election to the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

He was reared in Guyandotte, W. Va. His mother and father were descended from families formerly residing in Virginia. At the close of the Civil War, his parents moved to Covington, Ky., and here he obtained his public school education, and later went to Chickering Institute in Cincinnati. He attended two years at Vanderbilt University, leaving there in 1884 to go back to Covington to engage in the manufacture of wire nails.

In 1888, Mr. Buffington moved to Chicago, where he became a director and officer in the American Steel & Wire Company. His rise in the steel industry from this time was rapid. A year later he was elected president of the Illinois Steel Company, and his selection as head of the Indiana Steel Company and the Gary Land Company soon followed.

Mr. Buffington has been a member of the board of directors of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago since its organization. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Community Trust, an organization which seeks to promote the civic welfare of the municipality. He is an optimist, is eagerly in sympathy with the work in Americanization being done by the public schools and other agencies, and shows his belief in the human factor in industry by his development of community and civic consciousness among workers. The sterling virtue of the business man, he says, is dependability; the foundation of industry, honesty.

been, nor never can be, a valid excuse. Even banks and other financial institutions, reputed to be of the best character, have been known to participate in "shady transactions." But nothing even of this kind furnishes ground for doing away with the leading stock exchanges of this and other countries, the national banks, the carefully managed trust companies and private banking houses.

Fortunately there is already a much higher business standard in financial circles than formerly. It can be carried still higher. This is bound to be. Most of the people engaged in every branch of the securities business want it. If they don't get it and keep it, they cannot continue and prosper.

That trading on the various stock exchanges is largely gambling is a popular cry, but from analysis it can be rightfully contended that the business of securities is a legitimate one, the price resulting from business improvement or other favorable factors is as legitimate as the stocking of shelves with canned goods, for instance, to secure the benefit of low prices before an impending increased cost.

Like every other activity of mortal experience, so-called, there seem to be abuses of fundamentals, which fundamentals of themselves are proper and helpful.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Friday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northeast winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably rain on the south-east coast; moderate to strong northeast winds, gales off the coast.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; moderate temperatures; fresh and strong northeast winds. Northeast storm warnings are displayed along the Atlantic coast from Atlantic City, N. J., to Boston, Mass.

Weather Outlook

Pressure was high Wednesday night over the region of the Great Lakes and it was low over the Canadian maritime provinces and Alberta, Canada. The temperature has risen decidedly over the northwest, where readings are not much above normal for this date. There were showers within the last 24 hours in northern New England and northern New York. With the exception of rain Thursday on the immediate Atlantic coast, from New Jersey southward to North Carolina, the weather will be generally fair during the next 48 hours in the states east of the Mississippi River.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	54	Kansas City	54
Atlantic City	56	Memphis	58
Boston	62	Montreal	52
Buffalo	58	Nantucket	64
Calgary	38	New Orleans	76
Charleston	68	New York	64
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	64
Denver	48	Pittsburgh	62
Des Moines	50	Portland, Me.	56
Eastport	48	Portland, Ore.	50
Galveston	76	San Francisco	54
Hatteras	68	St. Louis	58
Helena	44	St. Paul	58
Jacksonville	66	Washington	54

KANSAS WHEAT
ACREAGE MAY
BE REDUCED

Cut Result of Sentiment on Part of Farmers That Their Costs Are Too High

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 21.—Kansas may have a reduction of between two and four million acres in the wheat sowings this autumn. Reports coming to the office of the state board of agriculture indicate a much smaller acreage of wheat than in the last few years, says J. C. Mohler, secretary. "The low price for wheat at the present time, the difficulty in moving it, the cost of planting and harvesting have combined to discourage the wheat growers," adds Mr. Mohler.

Sowing will begin in a few days and continue throughout October and possibly until early in November. It is estimated by correspondents of the board that 95 per cent of the wheat plowing had been completed Sept. 10 and the correspondents all asserted there would be a substantial decrease in the sowing.

Last autumn sowing amounted to 12,300,000 acres. For years before the entry of the United States in the World War the Kansas wheat acreage had been about 8,000,000 acres, sometimes below and other years slightly above that figure. Until 1917 Kansas never sowed more than 10,000,000 acres to winter wheat.

The farmers have complained for two years that the prices for farm products had returned to the pre-war levels while they were still paying war-time prices for the materials they had to buy. Wheat has been selling this season at 70 cents a bushel on the farms and many farmers paid more than their return for the costs of plowing, seeding, harvesting, and threshing and had nothing for their own work or to pay rentals or returns on the use of the land.

Kansas harvested a crop of about 120,000,000 bushels in the summer just ended.

DIVIDENDS

American Shipbuilding Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

Philadelphia & Western Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 20.

William Whitman & Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Western National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Creamery Package Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 50 cents on the common stocks, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Western Pacific Railway declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 2.

Reading Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent common dividend, payable Nov. 9 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Cities Service declared the regular monthly dividend of 1/4 per cent in cash scrip, on the common stock, and cash dividend of 1/2 per cent on the preferred and preferred "B" stocks, all payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Nichols National Company declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Amalgamated Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 30.

West Coast Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Oct. 5 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Cartier, Inc. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Champion-International Company, which operates pulp and paper mills at Lawrence and East Pepperell, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the second preferred, payable Oct. 12 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Waring Hat Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Directors of Fairbanks-Morse Company have declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20 last. The previous dividend disbursement on the same was \$1.25 a share on Jan. 3, 1921.

The American Gas Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Kansas Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 21.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

ANGLO-BELGIAN CO.
GETS CONCESSION
IN SOUTH AFRICA

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence).—The Anglo-Belgian group of the Mozambique Company has obtained two gold mining concessions in the ancient recesses of the Lada district, a geological extension of the fields exploited in the Congo by the Industrial Administration of Mines.

These territories cover the southern half of the western district of the Nile, between the High Nile and the Belgian Congo. These territories have been formally discovered as possessing gold by Sir Alfred Sharp. The directors of the new company, which take the name of Lado Enclave Syndicate, are Sir Alfred Sharp, Sir P. Brocklehurst, Baron de Walthren, Mr. A. Gerard and Mr. Libert Ourry.

The available quantity of benzine in the United States recently is figured to be at this time about 350,000,000 liters. The American daily consumption of benzine is estimated at about 17,500,000 liters, so that the entire stock will be exhausted in October.

The exclusive consideration of the benzine statistics would induce belief in the brilliant prospects for the petroleum industry, justifying a marked rise of crude oil prices. However, the contrary is the case, and the explanation is that the benzine production does not constitute the main object of the petroleum industry, but only one-tenth part of it.

H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the board of directors of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, which in turn virtually controls Standard Oil of Indiana, considered one of the most important among the Standard Oil companies, recently declared that many American petroleum producers, under the influence of the continued increasing demand for benzine, have devoted all their activity to the output of the raw material, with the result that, in a year's time, the American stock of crude oil went up from 150,000,000 barrels to 250,000,000 barrels.

The portion of that output, used for benzine purposes, that is to say 10 per cent, proved profitable, but the 90 per cent was converted into products for which there is at present very little demand.

The Dutch experts, after having faced the problem under all its aspects, come to the conclusion "at the technical difficulties involved by the substitution of coal by oil as fuel, are so many and the average expenses so high, that, for a long time yet, no serious development of the new heating process will occur, notwithstanding the very active and clever propaganda being put out for the use of oil as fuel. The strikingly small increase in benzine consumption, since the last coal strike in the United States, seems to point to the fact, the experts say, that the public generally is still far from being aware of all the good things promised by the benzine propaganda."

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston Delivery:

60/90 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
90/120 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
120/150 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
150/180 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
180/210 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
210/240 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
240/270 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
270/300 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
300/330 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
330/360 days	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Exchanges	\$53,000,000	\$705,000,000
Year ago today	48,550,365	
Balances	20,000,000	67,000,000
Year ago today	19,027,417	
P. R. bank credit	19,457,423	56,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Parity
Sterling	\$4.43 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Demand	\$4.43 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Cables	4.43 1/2	4.84 1/2
France	.0768	.0767 1/2
Guillemers	.3573	.3569
Mark	.0007 1/2	.0007 1/2
Lire	.0425	.0425
Swiss franc	.1871	.1870
Panama	.1625	.1616
Belgium	.0729	.0725 1/2
Kronen (Aust.)	.00014	.00014
Sweden	.2545	.2548
Denmark	.2093	.2078
Norway	.1688	.1705
Greece	.0208	.0208
Argentina	.8065	.8064
Russia	.0004	.00035
Poland	.0138	.0134
Hungary	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Yugoslavia	.0245	.0235
Finland	.0218	.0217
Tschechoslovakia	.030	.0320
Rumania	.0067	.0060
Portugal	.5625	.5108
Turkey	.67	\$7.40
Shanghai	.7725	.7725
Hong Kong	.5737 1/2	.5737 1/2
Bombay	.2870	.2865
Yokohama	.4815	.4810
Brazil	.1240	.120
Uruguay	.7840	.7840
Chile	.1395	.1395
Calcutta	.2880	.3210

*1918 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

BRITISH TREASURY NOTES

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £26,465,000, compared with £28,581,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £27,163,000, compared with £27,146,000 last week.

OIL AS FUEL
NOT FAVORED
BY THE DUTCH

Experts Believe Time Has Not Arrived for General Coal Substitution

AMSTERDAM (By Mail).—No stock exchange in the world shows a livelier interest in the petroleum market than that of Amsterdam. The Royal Dutch shares are most conspicuous in the transactions. Therefore, particular attention is drawn to the much discussed problem of the eventual substitution, as fuel, of coal by petroleum. A committee of experts was appointed to investigate the subject. Their report has just been published.

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ENGLISH BANK'S
WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	Total	Reserve	Change
Reserve	£24,188,000	£27,000,000	
Circulation	£121,490,000	£472,000	
Bullion	£127,426,000	£,000	
Other assets	£75,592,000	£2,127,000	
Other deposits	£105,524,000	£4,905,000	
Public debts	£15,756,000	£123,000	
Govt. securities	£4,547,000	£2,205,000	

*Decrease. The proportion of the bank's resources to liabilities is 19.60 per cent compared with 19.32 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £597,022,000 compared with £627,585,000 in this

MOSCOW SEEMS LIKE HUGE BAZAAR

Though Poverty Is Still Visible, City Is Optimistic and Shops Are Filled With Goods

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The dominant impression which one gets from Moscow at the present time is that of rapidly reviving business. As a carpenter in one of the numerous small shops of the city remarked: "A person who visited Moscow in 1919, couldn't recognize the city today."

The boarded-up shops, the quiet streets, the long lines of people waiting for their rations—all these features of the early days of the revolution have disappeared. Now the city is full of crowded stores and restaurants. White bread, a rare luxury as recently as last summer, is sold in large quantities in booths all over the city.

City Like Bazaar

The city is like one huge bazaar. There seems to be nothing in the way of food or of manufactured goods which cannot be bought in the stores, the small stands which line the streets and in the open markets. Many store windows offer the widest choice of articles; shoes and dresses and bolts of cloth are heaped up side by side with toys and mandolins and quaint specimens of peasant wood carving.

Such municipal services as lighting and water supply are functioning regularly. The street cars are operating quite efficiently, on a flexible fare basis. Perhaps the most significant of all the signs of recovery is the large amount of repairing and renovating which is now going on.

Houses Repainted

Many houses which were allowed to run down during the last four years are now being repainted and replastered and generally put into habitable shape. The feeling among the people is one of optimism, of confidence that the worst is over and that Russia is finally on the road to recovery.

There are many causes which can be advanced for Moscow's recovery. The abandonment of the rigid system of military communism which prevailed during the civil war and the establishment of freedom of trade brought out many hidden stocks of goods and stimulated a free flow of food products from country to city. The prospect of a reasonably good harvest this year and the cessation of civil war and invasion have also contributed powerfully to the restoration of more normal conditions.

Of course war, food shortage and economic dislocation have left many ugly scars. The poverty and suffering of the country are vividly symbolized in the many ragged beggars on the streets. The war and food shortage broke up innumerable families over Russia. The number of children orphaned during the last eight years must mount to the millions. The Government has done what it can to meet this emergency by turning many of the finest buildings of Moscow into children's homes.

It is quite impossible for the impoverished Russian Government to cope adequately at the present with the gigantic problems of large-scale relief. There still is need for the activities of the various relief organizations which are now operating in Russia for many years to come.

Revolution Exists

At first it is a little difficult to perceive the reality of the revolution in the ordinary routine of life in Moscow. Everything now is paid for. Perhaps the best object lesson in the actuality and significance of the Russian revolution is a walk down the Sadovaya, one of the most beautiful streets. Here a whole row of former aristocratic mansions have been transformed into children's homes and co-operative dwellings for workers in various factories.

The same change is visible all over the city. The former Hall of the Nobles is now the Dom Sovyozov, the Home of the Trade Unions. Many of the largest and finest buildings in the city have been turned into headquarters for various individual unions.

What has happened in Russia is not a mere change of political government, but a profound social revolution, quite as significant and far-reaching in its effect on the life of the people as the great upheaval in France at the end of the eighteenth century.

BUREAU WILL SELL SCANDINAVIAN PAPER TO AMERICAN USERS

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Negotiations have for some time been under way for the formation of a central selling bureau for Scandinavian press paper in the United States, and these now have led to a definite result. G. P. Steele has, in the course of some months, been in touch with representatives from the leading paper-producing countries, and the outcome is the formation of the Newspaper-Paper Corporation. In the meantime, it is only a ques-

tion of Scandinavian paper, and as far as Sweden is concerned, all the factories of any importance in the trade, save one, have joined. In Norway, all the factories concerned have joined and there are so far 14 Scandinavian factories in the concern. The new arrangement will do away with injudicious competition and should accelerate deliveries and insure a more uniform quality.

During 1921, the exports of press paper from Sweden amounted to about 50,000 tons; from Norway, to about 15,000 tons; and from Finland, to 20,000 tons.

GLASGOW HOLDS TRAMWAYS FETE

City Celebrates 50 Years of Successful Corporation Undertaking

GLASGOW, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Since Aug. 19, 1872, when the first system, 2½ miles long, was laid, the development and progress of the Glasgow Tramways reads like a fairy tale.

In a speech at the luncheon commemorating the occasion the Lord Provost, Thomas Paxton, speaking of the long record of its success, said that the undertaking stood pre-eminent among similar undertakings and had shaped municipal policy in connection with the tramways not only throughout the British Isles but through Europe.

In contrast with the inaugural 2½ miles laid by the original private company, the corporation have now amongst the network more than one route extending over 12 miles from the center of the city.

The public interest in the Glasgow Tramways began when, in 1894, the corporation assumed operation and construction through a power which they had taken the precaution to reserve for themselves in the Tramways Bill of 1871. They inaugurated an entirely new system of horse traction, but when the now familiar electric system was introduced a few years later they were able to write off the whole of the debt on the horse car system.

Again in 1917 the system had proved so eminently successful that, having set aside large sums for the sinking fund and depreciation, the corporation realized the unique achievement of wiping out the whole of its indebtedness.

Today the capital of the department stands at £5,000,000 with only £200,000 of indebtedness. There are practically 1000 cars running, all of which have been made in the Glasgow shops. One new car every two weeks is the present output, besides repair and other work.

In its best days the old company carried 50,000,000 passengers a year. With cheaper fares, extensions, and increase of population the corporation now carries 509,000,000 annually. Among the notable features of the celebration was a procession headed by the bands of the police and tramways department. This procession proceeded at foot pace from St. George's to the city chambers—a part of the original route—and comprised one of the horse car unearthed from the workshops where it had been preserved as a curiosity, followed by three electric cars showing the evolution from the long single decker to the most modern development.

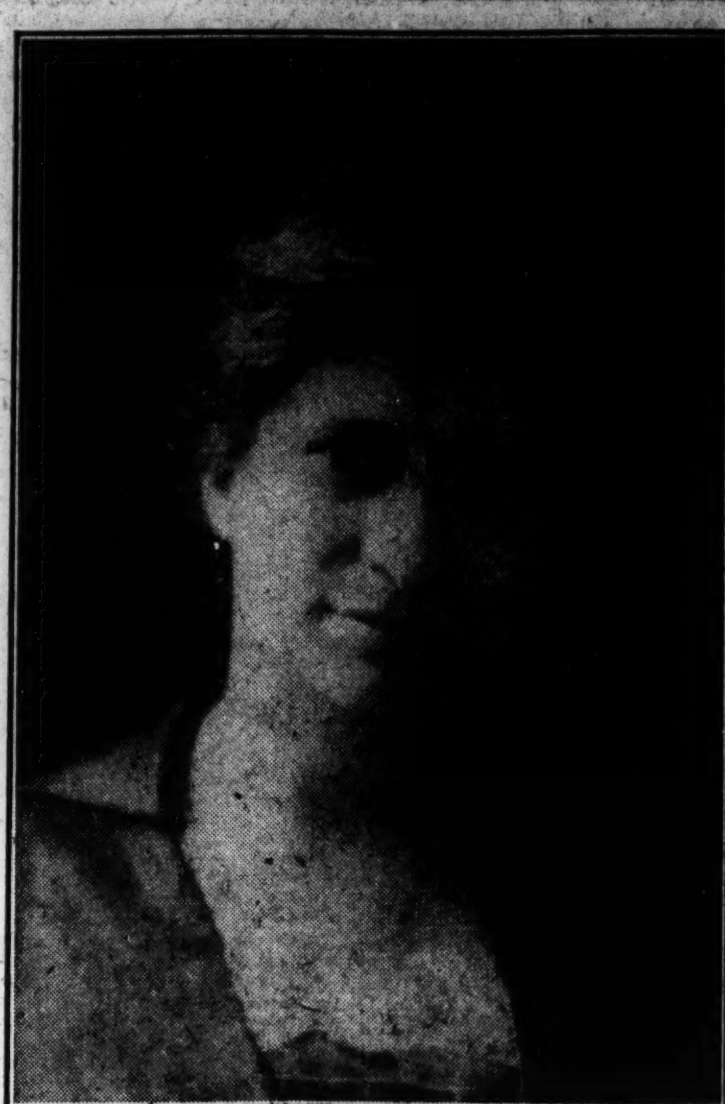
As a memento of the jubilee every employee of the department to the number of 8700 was presented with a pound note on the pay day following. Of this number some 1500 unemployed men have been taken on for road widening and extension schemes and the department are at present considering other work that might help to relieve the present situation.

BELGIAN CONCERN BECOMES CANADIAN

MONTREAL, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—It is announced that negotiations for the transfer of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company from Belgium to Canada have been successfully concluded.

The new name of the company will be the Belgo Paper Company, with head office at Montreal, and mills as at present, at Shawinigan Falls. The company will have an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 common stock, of which \$14,000,000 will be issued and in addition, \$1,500,000 in bonds.

It is further intimated that the output will be increased by next year from 200 to 350 tons daily. The bonds of the new company will bear interest at 6 per cent and extend for 25 years. The company has limits on the St. Maurice River along which the plant is located, amounting to about 1700 square miles, and estimated to contain about 6,000,000 cords of excellent pulpwood.



Miss Blanche G. Schwartz of Cincinnati

How an Ohio Woman Came to Export Bolts, Nuts and Rivets

THE story of how Miss Blanche G. Schwartz of Cincinnati, O., came to export bolts, nuts and rivets, plumbers' brass goods and automobile spark plugs and farming implements is one of those simple-sounding annals of achievements which mark the progress of women in the business world.

Perhaps it all began when Miss Schwartz took up the study of Spanish during her days in the Cincinnati public schools. That was just after the United States took over the Philippines and there was a tremendous vogue for learning Spanish. When she had mastered the language, Miss Schwartz began to look into the field of exporting, then an almost unknown territory for women. She saw the possibilities and she determined to take up the work. She added to her preparation a course in finance and began her business career with a firm of manufacturers of ice-making machinery. The firm turned over its publicity to her, the first time that publicity concerning machinery for the production of artificial refrigeration had been handled by a woman in that firm.

Miss Schwartz made a thorough analysis of her work. She had a wide varied field to cover among the trade publications for engineering readers, capitalists and mechanical heads of departments. She made a study of all the kinds of ice-making machinery, visiting various plants which used the machinery—candy factories, hotels and offices.

Then she was ready for her next position as advertising manager for another ice-making company, where she was first made secretary, and later elected treasurer.

Spanish Helped Her
Her knowledge of Spanish helped her in placing contracts with foreign publications and in meeting the problems of shipping technique and foreign financing which were involved. She carried through all of the foreign transactions without a dollar of loss on collections to her company.

Now Miss Schwartz is assistant vice-president of the World's Product Research Company and assistant export manager for four Ohio manufacturing companies. The Trading Company is virtually a centralized foreign trading department for a group of Ohio manufacturers and it carries through the functions for which export departments in the individual firms would be responsible.

Miss Schwartz's duties include the preparation of advertising for distribution in all parts of the world describing American farm machinery, plumbing supplies, pins, coils, fire-bricks, cranes and other products. She has the appointment of agencies, shipping documentation, collections and all the details of merchandising.

VACATION COURSES FOR TEACHERS ARE POPULAR IN BRITAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25—The holiday course, in recent years, has become steadily more and more popular with British teachers and now it has come to be the rule, almost, for the role of pupil to be assumed for a time each summer by the schoolmasters and school mistresses while their pupils are enjoying the vacation term with little thought of books or studies.

Courses at the universities and at attractive seaside towns, under the auspices of public education authorities, are the form which such enterprises have usually taken, but the summer holiday this year has been marked by a successful venture of a different kind. The London Vacation Course has brought hundreds of teachers together from all parts of Great Britain, to study educational methods in the capital city, and it has been organized upon an entirely self-supporting basis, without aid from public grants. In fact, the course was a commercial enterprise, and was arranged by a publishing firm.

The advantages of attending a vacation school held in London are obvious, and they have been utilized to the full by the students. The mass of history unfolded in the course of a visit to the Tower of London, and the range of study brought into view at the British Museum, to mention only two of the places visited by the members of the course, afford sufficient indication of the stimulating and broadening possibilities inherent in the choice of London for the series of meetings.

A remarkable feature of the course has been the large number of striking addresses by leading public men which the students have had the privilege of hearing, quite apart from the usual lecture courses. Lord Esher, Lord Gorell, Prof. John Adams, H. M. Richards, chief inspector of schools, and many others have spoken words of insight and charm which have been eagerly listened to. Lord Gorell's treatment of the question "What is Education?" for instance, was of interest as emanating from the Under-Secretary for Air in the British Government.

"Education," he said, "is as broad as life itself; it is really the art of extracting the best use out of life."

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INDIAN MINING FEDERATION FAVORS STATE OWNERSHIP

Memorandum Deals With Government or Company Management of Railways—Nationalization Not an Issue

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—A weighty memorandum on the subject of State or company management of Indian railways has been sent by the Indian Mining Federation to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, in whose territory India's principal coal field is situated, and to the Railway Board. The memorandum opens by pointing out the predominant Government interest in Indian railway undertakings. No less than 27,850 miles out of 37,025 open miles in this country belong to the State. Nationalization is, therefore, hardly the issue, unless the Government intended to reap financial benefit from its action, there was no necessity for them to acquire the company-owned lines at a huge capital expenditure.

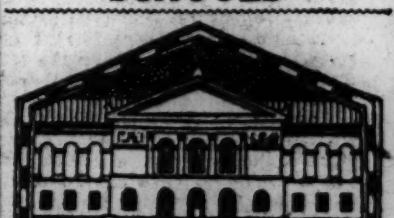
The personnel of the Indian Mining Federation is, in the main, Indian, and follows the general trend of Indian politicians' thoughts toward nationalization or, at least, the greater influence of the State. The federation protests against the State annually surrendering about a crore of rupees as surplus profits to the managing companies. There is some point in their argument that a company which does not "own" but only "manages" (this is a very common feature in Indian business conditions) cannot be credited with that power of initiative and readiness to face risk, and generally with that forwardness of policy which are associated with owner-managing companies in other countries.

Against the charge that the State cannot be relied on to provide requisite funds to the same extent as private capital the Mining Federation replies that of £261,000,000 spent on capital expenditure on the railways not more than £26,000,000 represented the company's share capital, and under all schemes of company management no private capital is said to be forthcoming unless there is a State guarantee.

This, of course, is not surprising in view of the State ownership. Investors will not lend to a company which is not the real owner unless they have some guarantee from the latter. The

Federation furthermore declares that company management operates unfairly against the employment of Indians on the railways. "Indian railways," says the Federation, "are owned by the State and normally automatically should be worked by the State." With the increasing automation of Indians in the Indian administration as the declared policy of the Government, no one will dispute the proposition that State management will accelerate the process of Indianization of the Indian railway services more than any scheme of company management. To the irrefragable belief of the ordinary man that company management by individuals gives a more efficient service than State management the Indian Mining Federation replies that while that may be true of Great Britain or the Western democratic countries it does not apply to India.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SYRACUSE OPENS
SEASON SATURDAY

**Coach Meehan Has a Squad of
50-Odd Football Players to
Choose From**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Coach J. F. Meehan, who has been coaching the Syracuse University football team for the past five years, today announced that he had selected a squad of 50-odd players to start the season on Saturday at Archibald Stadium on Monday. The two weeks preliminary work at camp has been very beneficial to both the squad and coaching staff. Coach Meehan has a fairly definite idea as to who is who among the squad of old varsity and 1921 freshman, and with few exceptions this original 50 will be the ones from whom this year's varsity will be selected.

All realize that this year's schedule is an unusually hard one, and Meehan has surrounded himself with a larger coaching staff than heretofore. Assisting him in the development of the team are Harry Robertson '20 captain and one of the best centers that has ever worn the Orange; Horr, the 1908 All-American tackle, and Hoople, star tackle of the 1920 team. Joseph Schwartz and Dr. Harry Kallet are assisting Meehan in coaching the ends. Albert Gulick, last year's captain, and W. J. Farber '15 have charge of the freshman squad.

It is rather too early to pick the first team, but the varsity will probably start against Hobart next Saturday with Captain Culver at center, Waldorf, Baysinger, Rheinhardt, or Shlimm as guards; Heers, Van Blarcom, or possibly Waldorf shifted from guard as the tackles. On one end will be McRae, last year's veteran, and the other end will be picked from Rosengrant, Olsen, James Noble, Ziff or Fivaz, with Rosengrant and Noble seeming to have the advantage just at this time.

Behind the line there is a wealth of experienced material. Fritzsche, the Brooklyn star, will probably call signals in the first game and the balance of the backfield will be shifted about, with Anderson and McBride alternating. Kellogg and Zimmerman doing the same and Bowman probably being kept in for experience more than the others. Trout, Ross and Greves are also good backs that will get a chance next Saturday.

Graduate Manager G. B. Thurston will repeat the practice he inaugurated last fall of admitting all the school boys under 16 free to the early season games. The boys who will attend, 4000 or 5000 strong, will be in charge of a varsity cheer leader and all seated in the west end section of the stadium. This stunt, introduced by Thurston last year, was widely commented on and with much favor. It is a great benefit as well as a pleasure to the boys and was actually believed to increase the regular paid attendance at the games last year. It certainly added much enthusiasm to the city crowd of football patrons and everyone is delighted that the same plan is to be followed this year.

National Matches
Will Open Today

**Start With Individual Rifle
Match With 100 Participants**

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 21.—The national matches will open today with a national individual rifle match which will be shot over the 200, 300, 500 and 600-yard ranges with more than 100 riflemen participating. Firing on the small bore and shotgun ranges as well as some work on the pistol course will also be started today.

Capt. William Ashurst, United States Marine Corps, won the N. R. A. rapid fire match, with a possible of 150 plus 49, over the 200, the 300 and 600-yard ranges. Capt. F. R. Macon, infantry, was second with a possible plus 45, and Capt. W. R. Watson, infantry, third with a possible plus 42.

J. W. Hession, civilian, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was first in the 200-yard N. R. A. special off-hand rifle event with a score of 95 out of a possible 100. Lieut. Gervais Triche, coast artillery was second with 93 and Lieut. John Trego, Pennsylvania National Guard, third with 92.

In the National Rifle Association matches which closed yesterday the United States infantry team won the team match with a score of 14,658; the United States infantry team No. 2 won the pistol match by totaling 1221; the timed-fire pistol match and the slow-fire pistol match were captured by J. H. Snook, civilian of Columbus, O., with scores of 193 and 184; the rapid-fire pistol match went to Maj. Paul Newmarden, United States infantry, with a score of 187, while Lieut. W. J. Whaling, United States Marine Corps, won first place in the 22-caliber slow-fire pistol match with 186.

EXPECT CUT TODAY IN
DARTMOUTH SQUAD

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 21.—J. L. Cannell '19, head coach of the Dartmouth College football team, announced yesterday that there will probably be a cut in the squad today or tomorrow. With college opening today the squad will only have one drill a day instead of the two as heretofore.

Yesterday Coach Cannell worked the squad lightly in the morning, running six teams through signal drills, but had a hard workout during the afternoon. There was a long drill on the tackling and blocking dummies for the linemen, followed by a line scrimmage. The present coaching staff is expected to be enlarged by Jesse Hawley in a week or so. Hawley was here the first few weeks of practice, but was forced to leave. Clark Tobin, also a member of the advisory coaching staff, has not returned from Europe.

CINCINNATI REDS.
WORK IMPRESSIVE

**Moran Has a Fine Club With
Which to Start 1923 Race**

It has not taken Patrick J. Moran, Cincinnati manager, long to build up a new team worthy of respect in the National League. Beginning the season with only six members of the 1919 world's champions still on the Reds' payroll—namely, J. E. Daubert, I. B. Wingo, E. J. Rixey, Adolfo Luque, L. B. Duncan and A. E. Neale—Moran succeeded in recalling a seventh to the fold in midsummer in the person of E. J. Roush, the star center fielder. But aside from this septet of Cincinnati veterans, only three of whom have been used at all regularly, the Reds' pilot had to go out and corral an entire new array of stars and substitutes.

That might seem like an exaggeration, to classify new players as "stars" simply because they are regulars, yet Cincinnati's position in the race indicates that its recruits are not far from the stellar grade. Manager Moran himself has a very kindly word to say for the youths who have won their spurs this year. He declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Reds' infield, in which Daubert is the only veteran, gives promise of being second to none in another year or two. Lewis A. Fonseca, the second baseman, he says, "takes everything right" in the fielding line, and is becoming recognized as a dangerous hitter. James Caveney is not so good at the bat, but there are few better fielding shortstops, in the manager's opinion. Ralph Pinelli, who came back to the big leagues from the coast after having been sent out there by Detroit, has had a very fine season at third and is a popular figure at Redland Field. Samuel Bohne, who came to the Reds with a fine reputation, is being tried out at short and is nothing if not a good hitter.

Moran firmly believes his team was benefited by the deal which sent H. K. Groh, third baseman, to New York, in return for whom George J. Burns went to the Reds. He said: "It was rather a trying situation for Burns, for many of the fans had taken a great liking to Roush and wanted to see him in center field instead of any one else. But Burns won the favor of the team's followers, since he is a hard worker and probably the most brilliant infielder in the business. When Roush finally was signed up, naturally there was great satisfaction, for now we have two men in our outfield who I am confident of saying are second to none in the league."

"As for the ability of Duncan, it is enough to say that he is of sufficient caliber to keep Neale and Harper out of regular jobs."

Like the Chicago White Sox of the rival league, a large part of Cincinnati's success has been due to its collection of great young pitchers of the Keck-Donohue-Couch stamp. John Couch is young only in big league experience, as he has been pitching ball in the minors for several seasons. But Frank Keck and Pete Donohue, the other 1922 "ands" on the Red staff, are both youthful in years and promise a great future. With Luque, who is next to unbeatable when "right," and Rixey, they constitute a pitching staff that has given the New York Giants and some others no end of trouble.

E. F. Hargrave will in all probability continue as the regular catcher, with Wingo remaining, of course, to alternate behind the bat and assist Moran in coaching the box aspirants.

PRINCETON HOLDS
FIRST SCRIMMAGE

**Two Tiger Football Squads
Battle for 20 Minutes**

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 21.—Princeton University held its first football scrimmage of the 1922 season yesterday afternoon on University Field when two teams were sent against each other for 20 minutes. This unexpected departure from the program originally announced by the coaching staff followed upon the tackling practice which was given the Tiger candidates the day before.

The varsity linemen were used in the scrimmage but the men in the backfield were selected from the scrubs. The idea of the scrimmage was not so much for tackling practice as to see how the new system of Tiger offense was going to work out when under the fire of an opposing team. Prior to the afternoon's workout Coach W. W. Roper gave a blackboard lecture on the new plays, an examination on which will take place Saturday.

The coaches seem to have found an able punter in R. G. Hills, the captain of last year's freshman track team, who in practice today was kicking the ball for an average distance of more than 60 yards.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	88	67	.562
Minneapolis	86	67	.562
Kansas City	83	73	.529
Indianapolis	82	83	.529
Indianapolis	79	77	.506
St. Louis	74	82	.474
Columbus	69	85	.379

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
St. Paul 14, Minneapolis 4.
Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	111	62	.642
Vernon	111	63	.638
Los Angeles	99	74	.572
Salt Lake City	84	90	.483
Oakland	77	98	.440
Seattle	74	96	.435
Portland	68	104	.395
Sacramento	58	105	.353

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Vernon 6, Oakland 1.
Portland 10, Sacramento 8.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 6.
Salt Lake City 8, Seattle 7.

Winners of the International Team Rifle Shooting Championship



United States Rifle Team of 1922
Back Row (Left to Right)—Capt. Joseph Jackson, Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Osburn, Lieut.-Commander A. D. Denny and Maj. J. K. Boles. Front Row (Left to Right)—M. Genet, Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd, W. R. Stokes and Sergt. Morris Fisher

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	56	.606
Pittsburgh	83	62	.572
St. Louis	80	64	.556
Cincinnati	79	68	.545
Chicago	75	68	.525
Brooklyn	70	74	.486
Philadelphia	63	89	.412
Boston	47	94	.332

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cincinnati 9, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 1.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston (2 games).
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia (3 games).
Chicago at Philadelphia (3 games).

REDS CORRAL A PAIR

Boston, presenting a team largely composed of recruits, bowed twice to the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, losing the first game by the one-sided margin of 9 to 2, and the second 6 to 5. Keck, who won the opener, pitched finely after the first inning, while Donohue settled down in the afternoon when the Braves had scored five runs off his delivery. Fonseca's hitting was a feature, the Red second baseman making three singles and a double in the first game, and a homer, with Roush on base.

FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 2 2 0 1 0 4 0 0—9 14 0
Boston..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—5 14 2
Batteries—Keck and Hargrave; Marquardt, McNamara and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Marquardt. Umpires—McCormick and Hart. Time—1h. 37m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 3 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—6 10 3
Boston..... 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 10 1
Batteries—Donohue and Hargrave; Genewick and Gibson, O'Neill. Umpires—Hart and McCormick. Time—1h. 56m.

PITTSBURGH SETS GIANTS BACK

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Home runs by Bigbee and Cooper proved the undoing of New York's lead in the first of the series. The two of the Giants' five hits were bunched for New York's only run. Carey led at bat with three singles. Bigbee had seven putouts in left field. The score: Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1—5 10 0
New York..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 3
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; McCullum, Ryan and Loring. Losing pitcher—McCullum. Umpires—Klein and Quigley. Time—1h. 30m.

CARDINALS EVEN UP

BROOKLYN, Sept. 20.—Brooklyn and St. Louis divided honors in a doubleheader today, Grimes pitching the locals to a win in the first game, 6 to 1, while the Cardinals got back their batting edge in the second and won, 13 to 7. With the twice defeated Chicago in the afternoon, the Cardinals bunched eight hits with a pass and an error, scoring eight runs. The scores:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 8—13 20 1
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 8 1
Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Halnes, North, Barfoot and Alsmith, Clemons. Losing pitcher—Halnes. Umpires—Rigler and Westervelt. Time—1h. 30m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 2—12 2 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—5 16 0
Batteries—Knights, Sherd, North, Dock and Alsmith; Cadore and Deberry. Winning pitcher—Dock. Umpires—Rigler and Westervelt. Time—1h. 30m.

PHILLIES BEAT CUBS TWICE

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Philadelphia twice defeated Chicago in this afternoon, 9 to 8 and 11 to 1. The Cubs went ahead in the seventh inning of the first game by staging a six-run rally, but Philadelphia's team overcame this in the ninth after two errors. The second contest was all Philadelphia's, the visitors being saved from a shutout by St. Louis' homer in the first inning. The scores:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—11 13 1
Chicago..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 5
Batteries—Egan and Peters; Aldridge, Morris, Jones and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Aldridge. Umpires—Sentelle and Moran. Time—1h. 44m.

United States Wins
the Argentine Cup

Trophy Is Emblematic of International Rifle Team Title

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The National Rifle Association is much pleased over the receipt of cablegrams yesterday to the effect that the United States team had won the Argentine Cup, emblematic of the international rifle team championship at Milan, Italy, as well as the winning of the individual championship by W. R. Stokes of this city. This is the second successive year these titles have been held by this year's winners.

Up to last year the Argentine Cup had always been won by teams representing Switzerland. This year Switzerland finished in second place. The firing was on a range of 500 meters at a target on which the highest possible count is 10 and to secure it the shot must be inside of a circle less than four inches in diameter. The men shot standing, kneeling and prone.

Maj. L. W. T. Waller of the United States Marine Corps captained the team and the following are the scores of those men who shot in the match:
W. R. Stokes, Washington..... 174
Lieut.-Com. C. T. Osburn, U. S. N..... 162
Maj. J. K. Boles, U. S. A..... 162
Sergeant Fisher, U. S. C..... 1012
Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd, U. S. M. C..... 994

YALE PREPARES
FOR BATES GAME

Expect to Have Last Hard Practice for Varsity Today

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Yale varsity football team is expected to have its last hard practice of the week, this afternoon in preparation for the opening game of the season against Bates College Saturday. The men appear in fine shape and Head Coach T. A. D. Jones will probably start his first-string eleven and replace it with many substitutes in order to give the squad a good trying out.

The players devoted most of yesterday to perfecting their defense against a forward-passing game. Practice was held in the Bowl for the first time this fall and the work was quite satisfactory. R. T. Knapp '23, who was at left halfback for the varsity, intercepted a forward pass early in the scrimmage and ran 30 yards for a touchdown. C. M. O'Hearn '24 scored the following point by a drop kick. N. G. Neidlinger '24 replaced Knapp and scored a touchdown by plunges through the line.

Another touchdown was scored on the varsity when O'Hearn kicked off the ball going over the scrubs' goal line, where C. F. Eddy '23, baseball captain-elect, who was playing end on the varsity, fell on the ball, the scrubs having failed to touch it back. Later in the practice, E. F. Blair '24, end on the varsity, intercepted a forward pass and carried it to the five-yard line, from which point O'Hearn carried it over the line for a touchdown and then drop-kicked another goal.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	114	60	.655
Rochester	102	61	.625
Buffalo	94	69	.577
Jersey City	81	81	.500
Reading	75	85	.469
Syracuse	61	101	.377
Newark	51	111	.315

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Reading 7, Newark 2.
Syracuse 5, Buffalo 4.
Rochester 8, Toronto 5.

COMMITTEE VISITS LUNENBURG

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 21.—Members of the Nova Scotia Schooner Race Committee left Halifax today for Lunenburg where they will confer with vessel owners on arrangements for the races, to be held off Halifax next month.

W. H. CHURCHILL IS
EXPECTED TODAY

**Harvard Will Then Have All
Its Leading Candidates**

With the expected reporting of W. H. Churchill '23 at Soldiers Field this afternoon, Head Coach E. T. Fisher of the Harvard varsity football squad will have had all of the leading candidates for the first varsity report to him. Churchill has been in Europe during the summer and reached New York yesterday. He is a veteran backfield man and a splendid dodging halfback.

The squad received a welcome addition yesterday with the appearance of W. V. Miller '23, a member of the varsity squad last year. Coach Fisher made another small cut in the squad when he sent four ends, two guards and a tackle to Coach J. L. Knox's second eleven.

This afternoon's practice is expected to be a hard one as it is planned to give the candidates their first real scrimmage of the year tomorrow afternoon. In preparation for this work a tentative eleven was selected yesterday which will probably be named to represent the Crimson in the opening game of the season. It was lined up as follows:
J. M. Hartley '23 and W. V. Miller '23, ends; C. A. C. Eastman '23 and P. B. Kunhardt '23, tackles; H. S. Grew '24 and C. J. Hubbard Jr., '24, guards; H. W. Clark '23, center; Capt. C. C. Buell '23, quarterback; R. W. Fitts '23 and Vinton Chapin '23, halfbacks; George Owen Jr., '23, fullback.

Yesterday's practice opened with a session at tackling the dummy, with H. R. Hardwick '25 in charge of this work. Following this the varsity players were given practice at breaking through, while the backs were given punting practice. It was after this that the varsity team was formed. Following this the men were given a good drilling on interfering, with Hardwick in charge.

I.C.A.A. Mentor Not
to Officiate at Games

Will Referee on Outside, However—Mr. Griffith Active

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Maj. J. L. Griffith, new athletic commissioner of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, has canceled all his engagements to officiate as referee, umpire, judge or linesman at "Big Ten" football games this fall. In making the announcement here today he said he thought it would not be in keeping with his new duties to take part in supervision of individual conference contests.

Commissioner Griffith, however, will be an official at a number of games outside those of the Conference. He has filled most of the Conference dates canceled. On Armistice Day he is to be referee of the Drake University-University of Colorado clash at Des Moines, Ia., when a celebration is planned. All of the officials of the game are to be former service men, and they will hold a reunion dinner afterward.

Other games which will see Major Griffith in action are the Washington-Drake tilt at St. Louis, Oct. 21, in which annual contest he has become almost an institution; Notre Dame-University of Indiana University at South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7; Washington-Kansas State at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, and Missouri-Washington at Columbia, Mo., Nov. 18. He will officiate at a number of other minor contests.

The commissioner is being scheduled for speaking appearance at which he will talk about his work as chief supervisor of "Big Ten" athletics. Tomorrow he talks to the Rotary Club at Minneapolis, Minn.; Oct. 17, gives a speech at the Y. M. C. A., Aurora, Ill.; Oct. 23, addresses the Kiwanis Club at Madison, Wis., and in the same city four days later goes before the Badger Club.

Eligibility matters are already being brought to the commissioner for decisions, but these matters are not to be made public as a rule, he stated.

Multiple Kick Holds
Rutger's Attention

**May Make Use of Play Later—
Team in Workout**

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—Apparently the college where the so-called multiple kick in football was first put into practice, is to employ the play again this season. It was revived by its inventor, head coach Foster Sanford, in practice here this morning.

The kick is executed with two backs lying prone about five yards back of the line and facing each other, and with one arm extended toward each other. A third back catches the snap from the center. While the third man holds the leather by one hand at the top of the ball, the other two keep it erect with two fingers of their outstretched hand for the kicker. Sanford sprang a surprise by lining up his varsity against the second eleven on the five-yard line, and there ordered his sensational old novelty of the gridiron tried.

The squad was put through another long scrimmage today, with the addition of several men who reported for the first time this season.

LAFAYETTE WARMING-UP OVER

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 20.—Today ended the preliminary course of training of the Lafayette College football candidates, which has been in progress since Sept. 5. The twice-a-day work-out of the men will now have to be cut down to a single session. From all indications Lafayette has good material on hand and the rigorous warming-up has done much to outline a team already.

TAURUS WINS THE
STAR CLASS TITLE

**Ends Series With Perfect Score
for the Western End of Long
Island Sound Fleet**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The first national Star Class championship series is at an end and the winner is the fleet of the Western End of Long Island Sound. The yacht that won the title is Taurus, the property of W. L. Inaale of the Bayville, L. I. Yacht Club. The craft took all three races and ended the series with a perfect score of 18 points. The victory was a foregone conclusion after the first race. Although Taurus is probably the fastest craft that raced in the series, there is a suspicion that Inaale could have taken any one of the other five boats and have captured the prize.

Still the series did a lot of good. Originally the Star boat came from Long Island Sound. Now there are boats in practically every other yachting section of the country. Naturally the other yachtsmen do not know as much about Star Class racing as do the Corinthians at the western end of Long Island Sound. They showed it in the present series, particularly in the race sailed yesterday.

The visitors learned a lot about Star Class competition in the three days they have been racing. They will take home a good many wrinkles about rigging their craft, and also a few points regarding the sailing of races. The information they will distribute in their home waters, and another year they should come to Long Island Sound far better sailsmen than they are today.

It is pleasing to note that the yacht that finished second was Three Star, that represented the California Yacht Club of Los Angeles. The yacht was sailed by B. P. Weston and Owen Churchill. The fact that it came in second in the point score, with a grand total of 12, is not so much to be credited as the fact that it finished second yesterday's race.

In the final regatta Three Star moved up from fourth place at the second mark to second place at the finish. It did its good work while on the wind, beating South Wind, the property of W. J. McHugh Jr., South Norwalk Yacht Club, by 3m. 44s. McHugh in fact was Taurus' only real competitor, and South Wind would undoubtedly have finished second had not an accident put the craft out of the second race.

The withdrawal of South Wind on Tuesday also allowed third place in the series to go to Fejo, the property of J. P. Schwelton of the Cleveland Yacht Club. Fejo scored 16 points, two less than the total registered by Three Star. Then came South Wind with nine points. Tars, which represented the eastern end of Long Island Sound, finished last with a grand total of five points.

Undoubtedly Inaale has an advantage over all the other skippers. They were kind enough to sail his race for him yesterday. Note what happened at the beginning of the weather round. Taurus reached the mark 15s. ahead of South Wind, which in turn was leading Fejo by 11s. The other yachts were minutes astern, particularly Tars, which was 3m. 40s. behind Taurus.

The weather leg was the last one of the triangle. Inaale had the best defeated. Still every other skipper played "follow-the-leader" and stood in toward the Western end, where in the wake of the Taurus, the way the tailenders did not split tack with Taurus and move out into the sound is a mystery. They were defeated, and they might have been able to pick up a stronger breeze in the center of the sound and so win the race. It was only one of the several poor moves made by the visitors in the series.

The committee boat was the handsome power yacht Kiahance, the property of L. M. Wainwright. The committee was made up of H. F. L. Funks, chairman; F. E. Raymond and R. W. Frazer and in addition there were several enthusiastic yachtsmen on board the yacht.

CANADIAN FOOTBALL
SEASON OPENS SOON

TORONTO, Sept. 17 (Special).—The Canadian football season will open next Saturday when a number of exhibition games will be played by teams in the three senior unions, but the first senior league games will be played on Sept. 23, when both the Ontario Rugby Football Union and Interprovincial schedules open. The Interprovincial open the following Saturday. The schedules for the three senior organizations are:

INTERPROVINCIAL
Sept. 30—Hamilton at Ottawa, Montreal at Argonauts (Toronto).
Oct. 7—Argonauts at Montreal, Ottawa at Hamilton; 14—Argonauts at Hamilton, Montreal at Ottawa; 21—Argonauts at Ottawa; 28—Hamilton at Montreal; 30—Hamilton at Montreal.

ONTARIO RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION
Sept. 30—Hamilton Rowing Club at University of Toronto.

SENIOR
Oct. 7—Parkdale, Toronto, at St. Brigid, Ottawa; 14—University of Toronto at Parkdale, St. Brigid at Hamilton; R. C. at St. Brigid at University of Toronto, Hamilton R. C. at Parkdale; 21—University of Toronto at St. Brigid, Parkdale at Hamilton; R. C. at Hamilton; 28—Hamilton at St. Brigid.

INTERCOLLEGIATE
Oct. 7—McGill at University of Toronto; 14—Queens at McGill; 21—University of Toronto at McGill; 28—Queens at University of Toronto.
Nov. 4—McGill at Queens; 11—University of Toronto at Queens.

MEADOWBROOK TO MEET EASTCOTT

Will Battle in Final for the Philadelphia and Bryn Mawr Pony Polo Cups

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 (Special)—Meadowbrook will meet Eastcott here Saturday in the final match for the pony polo cups offered by the Philadelphia Country Club and the Bryn Mawr Club. Eastcott won its way to the final round on Monday, while Meadowbrook reached the final by defeating the Argentine Polo Federation four yesterday in the second semi-final round match, 15 to 4.

The game was not as one-sided as the score would indicate, although Devereaux Milburn held the winning hand throughout. Without exception, the players from Long Island showed to great advantage. E. C. Bacon and F. S. von Stade repeatedly exhibited the class of polo only expected from the highest hand-capped players to be seen on American or other polo fields. Milburn and Thomas Hitchcock Jr. controlled the game throughout, and at no time appeared to be in serious difficulty. The South American players did not show the aggressiveness that they have exhibited in all their other matches—whether this was due to their desire to save their ponies for the more important matches that are to be played at Meadowbrook next week, or just a temporary let-down is difficult to say. The fact is that Capt. L. L. Lacey did not begin to show the very brilliant playing of which he is capable.

The Argentines began the scoring when John Nelson tallied; but the Meadowbrook team almost throughout the opening chukker were in South American territory. Hitchcock and Bacon each scored. In the second session Lacey kept possession of the ball for almost the entire length of field, but Milburn offset his run a few yards from the Meadowbrook goal. John Nelson soon after centered from the three in which followed Devereaux Milburn had no trouble in materializing. A most spectacular duel ensued between the two opposing backs with Lacey and Milburn attending in saving their goals with long shots that carried half the field. The third chukker began with a safety bit against Argentine. Milburn's penalty shot when taken up by Hitchcock failed when Bacon missed an opportunity to score. Lacey knocked out J. D. Miles transferred play to Meadowbrook territory. Milburn, in two shots, returned the ball to Lacey's goal, but failed to score; but Hitchcock, from the Argentine's hit in, put the ball through with a difficult near side strike.

Almost at the very beginning of the fourth chukker Hitchcock scored, and Lacey, in a wonderful effort to save a long drive by this same player a minute later, failed to prevent the ball from going to Von Stade, who shot the ball through. Meadowbrook kept up an offensive, but the Nelson brothers transferred play to the other end of the field. John Nelson missing his shot at goal as the period ended.

On the resumption of play Milburn's team kept up a bombardment of the Argentine goal, Hitchcock scoring two goals in quick succession, and Bacon adding another tally for the Long Islanders with two difficult shots. Then followed a series of goals that one expects from the very brilliant players from South America. Nelson got possession of the ball and passed to Lacey who under great pressure centered to John Nelson who had no difficulty in materializing and from the throw in Meadowbrook looked certain to score, but Lacey made an extraordinary save on the goal line hitting to Luis Nelson, who was very unfortunate not to tally after carrying the ball the length of the field; but Milburn, blocking the play, centered to Hitchcock who raced down the field to make a goal. The sixth session soon resulted in two more goals being added to the Meadowbrook score by Von Stade and Hitchcock.

Von Stade, in the beginning of the seventh chukker, placed the ball for Bacon to score. During this chukker the Argentine players were in Meadowbrook territory most of the time, although in one of the Long Islanders' offensives Von Stade scored, owing to an unusual miss by Lacey. The period ended with the Argentines pressing. The last chukker was hard fought, with the visiting team on the offensive most of the time. John Nelson was particularly brilliant, causing Bacon to save a dangerous situation. With the exception of a run by Hitchcock which Lacey stopped in time, the losing team were invariably in Milburn's end of the field. John Nelson scoring, although Hitchcock caught the ball in mid air as it went through the posts. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK ARGENTINE
No. 1—F. S. von Stade. Luis Nelson
No. 2—T. Hitchcock Jr. J. D. Nelson
No. 3—E. C. Bacon. John Miles
Back—Devereaux Milburn. L. L. Lacey
Score—Meadowbrook 15, Argentine Polo Federation 4. Goals: Hitchcock 7, Von Stade 4, Bacon 2, Milburn 2. Meadowbrook: J. D. Nelson 3, Luis Nelson for Argentine. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes. Umpire—Capt. F. A. Gill. All-Ireland Polo Club. Sec. Maj. F. H. Hurndall. Eastcott Club. Score: 15 to 4. Recap. Time—Eight 74-minute chukkers.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Tulsa	101	60	627	
St. Joseph	94	67	584	
Wichita	89	71	556	
Omaha	88	74	549	
St. Louis	81	78	509	
Oklahoma City	71	90	441	
Des Moines	69	101	389	
Denver	60	103	368	

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Denver 3, St. Louis City 5.
Wichita 11, Tulsa 5.
Omaha 4, Des Moines 3.
St. Joseph 3, Oklahoma City 2.

Sadi Lecointe Again the Fastest Airmen

By The Associated Press

ETAMPES, France, Sept. 21.—SADI LECOINTE, the noted aviator, won back his title as the world's fastest airmen today, flying at the average rate of 161.1 kilometers per hour in two round trips over a one-kilometer course here. This is at the rate of about 212 miles an hour.

The previous record was held by Lieutenant Brakappa, the Italian aviator, with 156.448 kilometers per hour. Lecointe had held the record for nearly a year when Brakappa deprived him of his title Aug. 27, last.

Lecointe's performance today, which regains his speed crown for him, was officially timed by an official of the Aero Club.

Canadian Women in Third Round of Play

TORONTO, Sept. 21 (Special)—In the third round today, the closed women's golf championship tourney of Canada finds most of these picked at the start to make the final eliminated, the two previous rounds having been so full of upsets.

In the second round three of the eight results were altogether unexpected, and several others were contrary to the predictions of the majority of the players and spectators. The defeat of Miss Ada Mackenzie of the Mississauga Club, the Ontario champion, and a former Canadian title holder, by Mrs. F. Ahearn of Ottawa, provided the big surprise of the day, while the wins of Mrs. Hope Gibson of Hamilton over Miss Sidney Pepler, one of the semi-finalists in the open championship last week, at the nineteenth hole, was another. Miss Mollie McFadden, expected to go a considerable distance but her supporters did not reckon with Mrs. R. Murdoch, the local public course player, who defeated the Montreal star, 2 and 1. Miss W. Gage of the local Lambton Club eliminated Mrs. M. K. Rowe of Toronto at the nineteenth hole. This was Miss Gage's second successive victory in extra-hole matches, she having defeated Mrs. Irene Brydges of Winnipeg in the first round Tuesday by the same margin.

Mrs. Ahearn started off strong against Miss Mackenzie winning the first three holes, but the match was squared at the seventh and Miss Mackenzie went into the lead at the eighth only to have the match squared again at the turn. Mrs. Ahearn took an early lead in the second nine and won 2 and 1 at the seventeenth. Miss Mackenzie won the seventeenth, but found the bunker with her drive on the last hole and could not do better than halve the hole, losing the match.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLOSED GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto, defeated Miss M. Langmuir, Mississauga, 5 and 4.

Mrs. R. Murdoch, Humber Valley, defeated Miss Mollie McBride, Beaconsfield, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hamilton, defeated Miss Sidney Pepler, Toronto, 1 up, 19 holes.

Mrs. F. Ahearn, Royal Ottawa, defeated Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga, 1 up.

Miss Marion Beck, Toronto, defeated Mrs. W. H. Burns, Rosedale, 4 and 3.

Mrs. H. Bostwick, Hamilton, 3 and 1.

Miss Willo Gage, Lambton, defeated Mrs. M. K. Rowe, Toronto, 1 up, 19 holes.

Mrs. S. Kennedy, Mt. Pleasant, defeated Mrs. H. & Thorne, Lambton, 4 and 2.

On the resumption of play Milburn's team kept up a bombardment of the Argentine goal, Hitchcock scoring two goals in quick succession, and Bacon adding another tally for the Long Islanders with two difficult shots.

Then followed a series of goals that one expects from the very brilliant players from South America. Nelson got possession of the ball and passed to Lacey who under great pressure centered to John Nelson who had no difficulty in materializing and from the throw in Meadowbrook looked certain to score, but Lacey made an extraordinary save on the goal line hitting to Luis Nelson, who was very unfortunate not to tally after carrying the ball the length of the field; but Milburn, blocking the play, centered to Hitchcock who raced down the field to make a goal. The sixth session soon resulted in two more goals being added to the Meadowbrook score by Von Stade and Hitchcock.

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St. Joseph 3, Oklahoma City 2.

LEADING CLUBS MEET REVERSES

Competition, However, Promises to Be Keen in Scottish League

EDINBURGH, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—With the football season in Scotland barely a month old, all the leading clubs had already met defeat. The champion in the Scottish Football League last season, the Celtic, had not, however, lost anything in the competition. They had won all their matches, defeating Hamilton Academicals, 2 to 1, and Raith Rovers, 3 to 0, both at home, and Alloa, the newcomers to the first division, 3 to 2, away. But the Celtic have not been showing form of a convincing character, and they met a reverse in a Glasgow Cup tie with Queen's Park, which this season are taking part in the Second Division League competition.

There is no more popular team in Scotland than Queen's Park, the only amateur club in the league, and their success over the redoubtable Celtic was hailed with unbounded enthusiasm, not only by the majority of those present at the match, about 30,000, which was played at Hampden Park, but in all parts of the country. Hearty congratulations were showered upon the Queens and notably upon J. B. McAlpine, one of their forwards, who scored three goals against the Celtic, one just on time amid a scene of tremendous excitement. The score was 4 to 3. McAlpine is very tall. He has a style of his own and proved far too good for Alexander McNaught, the Celtic's great back. That success is sure to give encouragement to the famous old Queen's Park in their endeavor to return to the first division of the league.

After defeat by the Lanark, and Motherwell in the league competition, the Rangers lost to Falkirk at Falkirk. Somehow the Rangers are never comfortable over this match, and they lost by 2 goals to 0. The Rangers are not being well served at center forward, J. R. Smith, formerly of Kilmarnock, and who-beneath has caused a superior brand of football to remain in the line-up. The list of seasoned material is headed by Captain Norellus, one of the best centers in the state and a steady, consistent player. He is a veteran of 1921 all-state end, is back at his old position and should bid strong for Missouri Valley honor this fall. Candidates are plentiful for the other end. The list includes Raymond Johnston, 24, William Wood, 25, Clement Watson, 23 and J. H. Boge, 25. The only season ticket is L. B. Janssen, 23. He must display a superior brand of football to remain in the line-up. Lester Duke, 25, prep star last year, looks good for one tackle, while Earl Hobbes, 25, J. Wood, 25 and George Dare, 25 are other likely prospects.

The center of the line is exceptionally strong with the return of Ernest Schmitz, 24, and Hugh Nichols, 24 to their old positions. These men, however, face close competition at the hands of K. A. Brintall, 23, James Miller, 25, Archie Boge, 25, L. H. Edwards, 25, Louis Newkirk, 25 and Benjamin Prosch, 24.

Backfield material is plentiful and it is very possible that one or more of last season's veterans will be displaced. Ralph Walters, 24 and R. A. Pearing, 23, regulars at half in last year's machine, are opposed by a likely list of aspirants including L. D. Baker, 24, Clark Kingery, 25, George Critchett, 24, D. G. Kitchen, 25, Oscar Kersten, 23 and C. Hass, 23. Hass returns from the 1919 team. The quarterback position will be among the hardest to fill. N. W. Whitehill, 23, who alternated at half and quarterback last year looks like the most likely candidate. Other aspirants are C. B. Jones, 25, diminutive quarter of last year's prep eleven, and Elwin Kingery, 24, a substitute on last year's varsity squad.

The fullback position, vacant as a result of the graduation of Capt. Frank Markley, will be easily filled. Marvin Smith, 24, a hard-hitting but comparatively unseasoned man, and J. R. Smith, 25, center of the basketball quintet, show up the best in preliminary practice. In the face of the abundance of seasoned material, no man can be safely said to have his position assured. This is especially true of the backfield, and as yet no reliable prediction can be made as to its composition. The schedule follows:

Sept. 30—Parsons at Grinnell.
Oct. 7—Missouri at Columbia; 14—St. Louis at St. Louis; 21—Iowa State at Grinnell; 28—Coe at Cedar Rapids.
Nov. 1—Missouri at Grinnell; 11—Cornell at Grinnell; 18—Drake at Des Moines.

PICK-UPS
The pennant fight in the American League at last appears settled beyond reasonable doubt. The St. Louis Browns, with New York winning right along, has proved too much for the western aspirants. Two overcame a handicap of three and one-half games in the 10 days still remaining is almost too much to expect of any ball team.

First Baseman Bottomly hit safely twice in the ninth inning of the second game at Brooklyn, in which the St. Louis team made eight tallies, more than enough to come through as winner.

Terre Haute, Ind., has broken all attendance for the Three-I League, having played to 80,056 paid admissions in the season just closed.

The world series of the minors—a set of games between Baltimore, title winner in the International League, and St. Paul, champion of the American Association—will open in the Maryland city Oct. 1, the same day that the American and National League winners will begin their colossal contest. The teams will shift to St. Paul on Oct. 11, according to plans.

Want to Limit Entry List for U. S. Singles

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—An entry list limited to 64 players and a championship tournament completed within a week appears probable in connection with the 1923 United States National tennis tournament. Ways to reduce the present unwieldy entry and eliminate the necessity for nine or 10 days of tournament play are already being discussed, and it is likely that the subject will come up for consideration at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association next spring.

A satisfactory method of selecting the 64 players who will be invited, or permitted, to compete for the national title will have to be worked out and several tentative plans already have been proposed. Elimination tournaments in various sections of the country have been proposed, as well as stricter eligibility regulations to govern entries. Other proposals are likely to be advanced later, and it is expected that a fair way of reducing the lists will be found if it is decided to adopt such regulations.

GRINNELL EXPECTS A GOOD SEASON

Starts Official Training for the Missouri Valley Conference Football Race

GRINNELL, Ia., Sept. 20 (Special)—At Grinnell College here a squad of 40 men, conditioned by 10 days of pre-season practice under the tutelage of Capt. E. R. Norellus '23, have begun official training for the opening of the Missouri Valley Conference football championship race. A. H. Edward, head football coach, succeeded W. H. Saunders, in charge. Edward comes here from three successful years at the Hampton Roads Naval Training Station and is a former Notre Dame star, where he held a wing position. He is assisted this year by Egan, former Scarlet and Black gridiron hero.

Interest in the Grinnell campus is more intense than it has been for years, due mainly to the strengthened coaching staff. Followers of the Pioneer's athletic fortunes believe that the Scarlet and Black will have a most successful season and this optimism is shared by players and coach. Grinnell has four Valley games this year, three in the State, and one with St. Louis University. The opener with Parsons College is less than two weeks away, and it will take rapid work to weld the gridder into a unified machine by that time, but the men are working hard and expect to inaugurate the season by a decisive victory.

The squad, though not large, is a hand-picked crew. Every man has had some major football experience. Eight of last year's letter men are back in mole skins and a veteran of the 1919 machine has returned. The list of seasoned material is headed by Captain Norellus, one of the best centers in the state and a steady, consistent player. He is a veteran of 1921 all-state end, is back at his old position and should bid strong for Missouri Valley honor this fall. Candidates are plentiful for the other end. The list includes Raymond Johnston, 24, William Wood, 25, Clement Watson, 23 and J. H. Boge, 25. The only season ticket is L. B. Janssen, 23. He must display a superior brand of football to remain in the line-up. Lester Duke, 25, prep star last year, looks good for one tackle, while Earl Hobbes, 25, J. Wood, 25 and George Dare, 25 are other likely prospects.

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MARLBORO HARD FOR CHAMPION SARAZEN

MARLBORO, Sept. 21 (Special)—That the new nine-hole layout of Marlboro Country Club, Marlboro, Mass., is a difficult golf proposition is now proved if it never has been before, since the national open champion, Eugene Sarazen, barely got under the 80 line in two circuits yesterday. Paired with John Cowan of Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass., Sarazen defeated Willie Ogg of Worcester and an amateur, W. F. McPhail of Marlboro, 4 and 3 in a 36-hole exhibition contest.

The Sarazen-Cowan team had a best ball of 71, 74-145; their opponents, 74, 73-147. Cowan made the course record with his forenoon round of 74; his second round of 78 put him low for the day, and was good for a special prize put up by the club members. The champion was 78 and 79; Ogg 78 and 80; McPhail approximately 81 both times around. The best-ball cards:

MORNING
Sarazen-Cowan, out—4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 3-35
McPhail-Ogg, out—5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-38
Sarazen-Cowan, in—4 4 4 5 2 5 4 4 3-36-71
McPhail-Ogg, in—4 4 4 5 2 4 6 4 3-36-74

AFTERNOON
Sarazen-Cowan, out—4 5 2 4 4 5 2 4 3-33
McPhail-Ogg, out—4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 3-38
Sarazen-Cowan, in—5 4 4 6 3 5 5 4 4-41-74
McPhail-Ogg, in—4 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 3-35-73

Special Men vs. Women Match at Leslie Meet

New York, Sept. 21.

THE leading women golfers will oppose a team of 10 men stars next month, during the Leslie Cup matches at the Piping Rock Club, Leont Valley, L. I. Each man will be handicapped to the extent of conceding nine strokes in the round to his lady opponent.

Miss Marion Hollis, national women's champion, and J. W. Sweetser, the new amateur title holder, have agreed to play in the matches, which will constitute an innovation in team play at an American tournament.

Others already selected include Miss A. W. Stirling, former national champion; J. P. Gelford, national amateur champion, 1921; Miss Glenn Collett, Miss Edith Cummings, Mrs. Quentin Felner, F. D. Outmit, former national open and amateur titles; J. G. Anderson, M. H. Marston, W. C. Fowles, Jr., veteran Pittsburgh star.

WOULD FORM ONE BIG CHESS CLUB

Plan Outlined by President Beckner of Western Association

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—Formation of one big chess club, which would include all the chess clubs and bona fide amateur chess players of America, was considered at a business meeting of the Western Chess Association, which recently held its annual tournament here.

The plan was outlined by its president, J. T. Beckner of Winchester, Ky., who proposed that the name of the new body be the American Chess Association, and to have the power to select the American representative to participate in international meets as well as to formulate laws governing the winning of various championships in this country.

Officers of the Western Chess Association were empowered to call a meeting of the officers of other chess associations at such time as may be convenient for the purpose of considering the merger.

Among the purposes of the proposed body would be to hold an annual chess tournament open to all amateurs of America and to promote "the opportunity in state or ways as opportunity may present."

Officers of the Western Chess Association for the coming year have been elected as follows: J. T. Beckner, president; J. W. Shewalter, Georgetown, Ky.; Norman Whitaker, Washington, D. C.; W. Vance, Colorado Springs, Col.; and J. H. Norris, Hoopesville, Ill., vice-presidents, and Allen Shapinsky, secretary.

FAIRWAY TABLES

THE United States public will have its heroes—war, theatrical, literary, sporting, and so forth; but none are more feted and dined and written about than the idols of the sports world. J. W. Sweetser has learned much the last 10 days in the significance of being a champion, for since his brilliant win of the national amateur honors at Brookline, Mass., the homage offered him has been never-ending and of all sorts. Clubs have given memberships; dinners are without number; presents, presented publicly and through the mail, and letters of praise. Ardley Club, near New York City has just provided the very latest kotow by assembling a host's dozen of famous men at a banquet table and having them praise the champion long and loudly, as a part of which function a much-embellished meeples was presented. When Mr. Sweetser goes through the portcullis at Yale University soon, perhaps there will be a lull in the praises, personally delivered by admirers.

Although about this time the lateness of the season calls for discontinuance of many of those outdoor sports which flourish in summer, yet golf is played regardless of temperature or weather till the point where somehow become necessary. Golfers never seem to undergo a let-up in interest, no matter how long a season is; in localities where the play is feasible all year, all-year play is enjoyed by every one. So, a long period of open tournament play is still on hand in Massachusetts, for instance, where there are two tournaments of this kind listed for the week at Wellesley Country Club, Wellesley Hills, and at Albemarle Golf Club, Newtonville, Friday and Saturday. The turnout for fall competitions always rivals in numbers spring entries, for players realize that, in spite of added elusiveness of the ball, now able to "hide" beneath fallen leaves everywhere, autumn is about the uttermost in golfing seasons.

BAILLE BREAKS RECORDS
DUNDEE, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The Edinburgh youth, C. K. Baille, retained the title of 100-yard amateur champion swimmer of Scotland, and in doing so beat Scottish and English records. His time was 56 2-5s, 5-5s, better than the Scottish record. It was his own time he improved upon. M. H. Lawson, Dundee, was second, and R. C. Donn, Glasgow, was third. The race took place at Dundee. Baille also broke a record over 50 yards the same evening, his time being 23 4-5s.

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MORE WOMEN ENTER GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—An addition of 28 names was announced today as part of the list of entrants for the women's national golf championship tourney, which begins at Greenbrier Golf Club, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., next Monday.

Some of these latest names are those of women players who have been prominent in this season's play, sectionally and nationally. In the list are the following names among others: Miss K. Harvey, Kansas City Club; Miss Virginia Peg, St. Louis A. A.; Mrs. C. F. Armstrong, Royal Ottawa G. C.; Miss L. B. Elkins, Oakmont C. C.; Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwick C. C., and Miss Sarah Fowles, Oakmont C. C.

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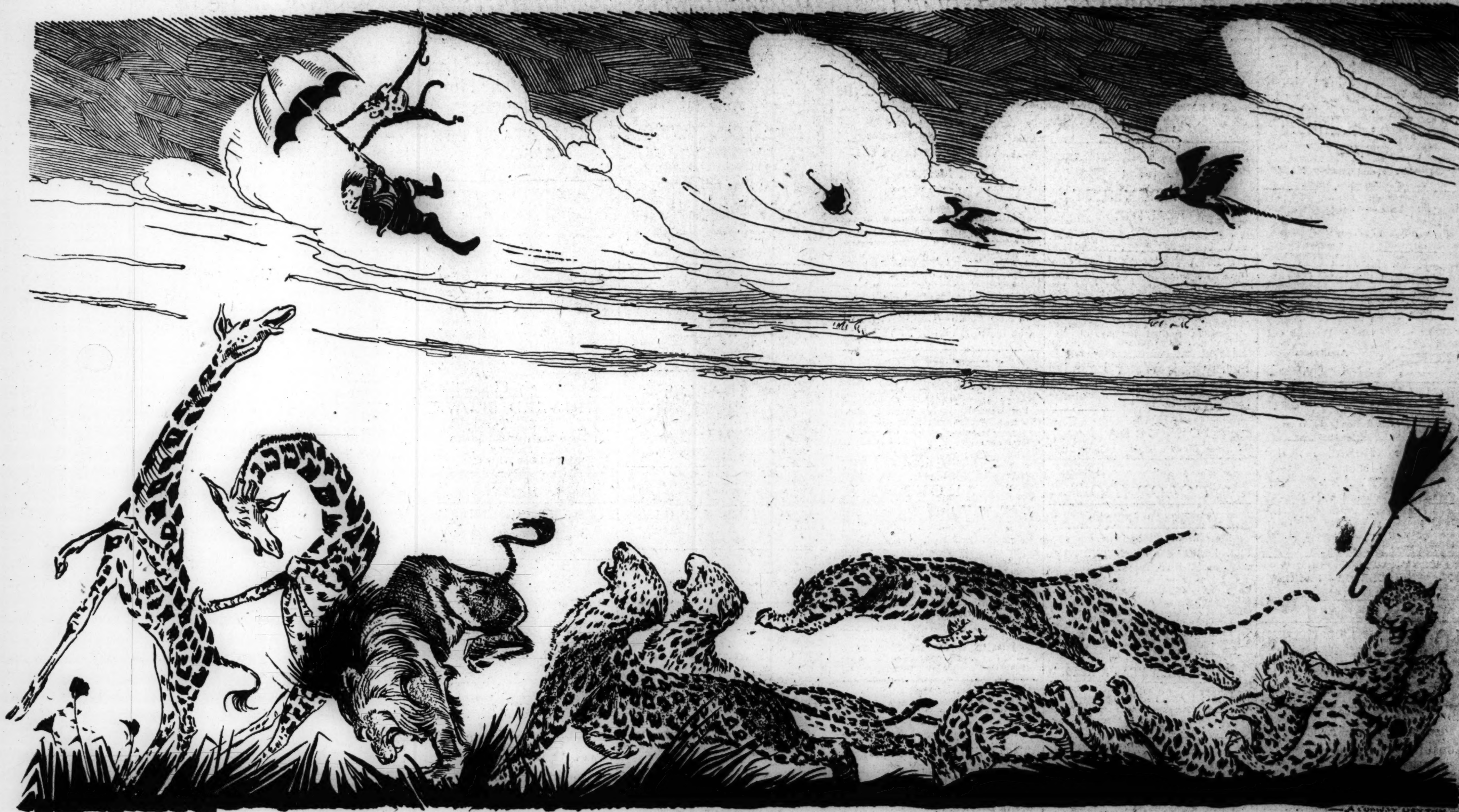
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE



With a Shout of High Glee, the Monkey Had Jumped From the Handle of His Own Umbrella and Swung Up to a Place Beside Davey

Davey Winkle in Circusland

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By EDWIN P. NORWOOD

YES, there went Davey and Jupps, dipping and scudding with the hurry and hum of the wind. And, as a matter of fact, it was that very thing that had them in tow: a blustering wind that had come out of the trees with a leap and a whistle to carry those two parachuters on down the sky-of-blue.

And, once having hold of them, how the boisterous fellow hurried them onward. Not smooth nor yet straight, but bumping them this way and then zig-zagging them that, quite as Davey's balloon had gone when it went on its way down the hall of the doors.

Meanwhile—having at last ceased to stare, and first sending their shouts and then coming themselves—the king and his train set out in pursuit. And, half walking, half loping, the giraffes followed after. Onward they came—their eyes fixed on the runaways, much as boys trail a kite that has slipped from its string. And all to the tune of the king's ringing commands.

"After them! After them!" called Tawny-Toed-Tupp, kicking off his goloshes that he might run all the faster.

"After them! After them!" echoed those leopards, leaving coats, boots and rubbers behind in their flight.

And yet, fast as they came, that wind traveled faster. Dangling there from the two handles of those two umbrellas Davey and Jupps could see themselves gaining.

Two Marvellous Strides

But now those tall painters began unlimbering their lengthy legs. What steps they were taking! Soon they had caught both Tupp and his train—passing square over the king in two marvelous strides!

"That's right!" he called to them; "hurry along, there, you derrick-necked lanky ones, and free Davey and Jupps from that rascally wind!"

At this sharp command the giraffes broke into a gallop; while, with a snort and a whirl that wind gathered speed, too. And so did Tawny-Toed-Tupp; and so did his men.

Now came a moment when the tips of the umbrellas caught on the sky-of-blue. This stopped them short and, at sight of the pause, the king gave a great shout.

"There's your chance! There's your chance! Go it, there—you giraffes! Get your heads to where Davey and Jupps can get hold of your ears!"

And, all ears to obey, those still-legged spotted ones both bent their necks forward and went clattering onward at the top of their speed. Now it was a race between the legs of the painters and the tugs of the wind. For the wind was not idle. Instead it was pushing and shoving, first in and then out, in a tug-and-jerk effort to work the ferrules free from the roof.

But, try as it would, they would not be loosed!

"Hurrah!" shouted the king. "A second more and—"

"We'll each have a giraffe's head," added the monkey, reaching out with one paw.

The King's Attempt Fails

And then, just as those galloping giraffes were within three jumps of

the dangling ones, the wind gave a last powerful puff, shook the umbrellas free from the sky-of-blue, and carried them away with more speed than before.

"Shucks!" roared the king when he saw what had happened.

"Shucks!" cried the leopards; while the giraffes shook their heads with such vigorous shakes that—though they had no voices with which to shout "Shucks!"—one was quite sure that they would have shouted, if shout they but could.

In fact, everybody either said "Shucks!" or thought "Shucks!"—excepting Davey Winkle. For (it you must know) the boy was having far too wonderful a time sailing through the air to want to descend to the ground.

Indeed, what could be more fun than to be skimming away under a king's best umbrella, with the king and his train roaring along underneath!

So, hitching one leg so that the crook of one knee rested in the crook of the handle, Davey settled down—or rather "up"—to watch what went on there below.

For the race was now taken up with more zeal than before. The giraffes led, of course, while close on their heels came King Tawny-Toed-Tupp with the leopards but two leaps behind him. They ran tight as they could—ran with their eyes fixed on Davey and Jupps.

The Hedge of Shrubs

Pell-mell they came—racing bligely-piggely with shouts, roars and shrill cries; leaping rocks, shrubs and thickets without once looking ahead to see what lay in their path.

As for Davey and Jupps, they could from their places see most of the ground that stretched ahead and behind them. And, plainest of all, they could see that their umbrellas and they were headed straight for a hedge that grew in the distance. This hedge seemed to grow taller as the wind bore them nearer; not high enough to reach to the sky of blue yet enough to hide all that might lay beyond.

"Watch out!" called down Davey, as all of them neared it. "Hedge of shrubs or something ahead."

"Be ready to jump, then," commanded Tawny-Toed-Tupp. "Everybody be—"

"No—you won't have to," the boy called again. "There's a sort of an open place to the right. An open place with a kind of pinkish—"

"Why, it surely can't be the lake, can it?" broke in Jupps. And straightway he started to climb the handle of his own umbrella. In two whisks he had got to most half its length where, holding on with one paw, he shaded his eyes and peered on ahead.

Meanwhile the giraffes had veered "more to the right" and so were rushing headlong toward the opening to which Davey kept pointing. But just as they reached it, there went up a shrill cry from Jupps.

"Stop! Stop! It's it! It's the—"

A Vast Expanse of Pink

Already the giraffes were halfway through the open place. Already Davey's umbrella had sailed high enough for him to glimpse a vast surface of pink.

Already King Tawny-Toed-Tupp had roared forth a command. And then, just in the nick of

time, those two still-legged painters came to a slip-sliding stop.

"Bump!" went the king against the hind legs of both of them.

"Smack!" went the leopards in a heap behind him.

"Woof!" they all said, as they piled one on the other.

So there they all lay, almost as mixed as a pudding—arms tangled in legs and legs tangled with arms; a hodge-podge of a heap, but—saved from a ducking.

And it was thus that the painters, and the king, and his train escaped going heels over head into Lemonade Lake.

For such was the name of the vast sheet of pink that dimpled and rippled on the far side of the hedge. Davey knew, because Jupps said it was—told him the name as that now-laughing wind carried the umbrella and them out over the face of it.

Now, as the wind laughed, the king roared in answer. But it did him no good. Indeed all he and his followers could do was to prance on the bank and scold that wind from the distance. And the distance gradually grew greater and greater, until the voice of Tawny-Toed-Tupp was no longer heard. And then he, too, faded away, and with him the leopards.

Finally, there remained only the long, spotted necks of the lanky-legged painters. And then even these melted slowly from view and with them the shore and the now distant hedge. So that—gazing forward or back, to the left or the right, Davey Winkle and Jupps could see nothing save the blue of the sky and the pink of the lake.

No, nothing save these. And yet—

Sugar Island Sighted

Yes, there was something else! Seen dimly at first and then more distinct: A low stretch of white sand with hardly seen trees. But, surely, not the opposite shore of there in the distance. Certainly not that, because there was pink on beyond it—pink reaches beyond, and—

"Ahoy! Ahoy!" Jupps suddenly shouted. "Look! There where I'm pointing!"

"I am," answered Davey. "But what is it?"

"Sugar Island!" the monkey replied. "I do hope this contrary wind will set us down there."

"It's carrying us straight for it," the boy announced, hopefully.

"Yes, but will it let us descend there? Huh? Will you? Will you? Will you? Will you? Huh?"

The monkey demanded, calling out into space and shaking his paw at the air.

"Will—will I what?" asked Davey, thinking Jupps was scolding at him. And then, seeing it was the wind the other addressed, he laughed so hard that the king's umbrella tossed and rocked like a cork turned loose in a brook.

At which the wind chuckled and danced, chuckled Jupps at the chin and then went on blowing even more than before. And yet that twinkling-eyed monkey had not scolded in vain. For he had, on the instant, hit upon a sly plan.

"Laugh!" he called out. "Laugh again, Davey Winkle, so's your umbrella will wobble and wobble the way it just did!"

"But—" began Davey.

"But, your top string," cried Jupps. "Laugh, I say! Don't you see, it makes you go siddle-siddle!"

And though he did not see the reason, the boy obeyed. Perched there on the handle of Tawny-Tupp's best umbrella, he went "Ha! Ha! Ha!" over and over again. And while he did Jupps laughed "Hee! Hee!" and—clinging to the handle of his own umbrella—swayed from side to side like a pendulum.

Soon the two umbrellas began to move closer together—urged on by the laughter of Davey and the swinging of Jupps. Nearer and nearer the two of them came. Taken quite by surprise, that mischievous wind all but stood still as it curious to see what the pair were about.

Now Jupps had worked his umbrella almost plump against Davey's. And then, with a great swoop the wind dashed straight between and, sounding a whoop and a whistle, blew the two umbrellas wide apart once again.

But entirely too late. For, with a shout of high glee, the monkey had jumped from the handle of his own umbrella and swung up to a place beside Davey.

"And now," he cried, as he scrambled erect, "we'll show that smarty-smart wind a new trick or two."

Japanese Uses for Seaweed

SEAWEED is put to various uses in Japan, whose people utilize every thing and every opportunity.

One species of seaweed is collected by the fisherfolk and carted to factories for manufacturing purposes; another is made into cakes of edible jelly; while yet another, after a certain preparation, forms a substance called "nori," which is highly prized for its peculiar flavor and salty quality. This is considered indispensable for giving just the right tang to a popular delicacy called "sushi."

Strips of it are toasted over a charcoal fire until crisp and wrapped round the sushi, which is rolls of rice filled with mushrooms and other vegetables.

The preparation of nori is of great importance to the fishermen, who frequently rely on this resource to carry them through a bad winter season; and it is an interesting one to follow if one happens to be visiting one of the particular parts of the coast where the necessary seaweed is found.

When the tide has ebbed to the desired limit and the sun shines down on a gleaming expanse of shallow water, patches of glistening wet sand, and protruding rocks covered with its brilliant green flakes, the women emerge from the thatched cottages near the beach, the men quit mending their rust-red nets, the children stop capturing the tiny shellfish which burrow their way rapidly into the soft sand after every receding wave, and all wade into the water knee deep to collect the easily gathered harvest into their round baskets. This is carried up to temporary sheds, erected at intervals along the fields adjacent to the beach, which have recently been sown of their autumn crop of vegetables. Here it is thrown into large wooden tubs, constantly filled with fresh water, and stirred till it

forms a mixture resembling coarse green porridge. The liquid is poured into frames, rather like the sides of shallow boxes, placed over porous mats which are then stood on coarser mats made from strips of bamboo, woven together with a string after the manner of sunblinds, so that there is comparatively little impediment to a free draft of air passing through, and which are supported on slanting stakes with crossbars at the top and base. The seaweed soon dries in the sun and, when the frames are removed, a gummy sheet of half-dried nori remains, which again is exposed to the sun until it becomes as thin as paper. In this form it is done up in packets of 10, 20 or 50 sheets, which are displayed in every provision shop, for it is greatly in demand with both the poorest and most opulent caterer.

The Brant

The brant, or brant-geese, is the smallest species of wild goose. It sails serenely about on top of the water and seems to take life easily. It hardly ever dives down under water in search of food, as so many other wild birds do. It waits until low tide, when the mudflats are bare. Then it waddles about among the rock-weeds and water-plants, and tears up by the roots in great quantities those that it likes best.

When the tide comes in the surface of the water is covered with weeds. Then this easy-going bird floats idly about and feeds at its leisure. Is not that a clever trick?

When spring comes the brant starts on its long journey towards the north. Some declare that it goes to the North Pole itself. But, at any rate, it goes so far north that naturalists have found it difficult to learn anything about its habits during its sojourn in the lands of ice and snow.

The Strange Little Valley

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ONCE upon a time there was a boy named Christopher who liked to lie on his back day-dreaming, gazing up into the clouds. Often he used to wish that he might float away from his tasks at school on the broad white back of one of them.

What was his surprise, one warm summer day, to find himself gently wafted upward through the air for over a mile into the very midst of a swiftly moving cloud. The sensation of passing rapidly and smoothly through the air was very agreeable to Christopher, or Kit, as everybody called him; but suddenly, without any warning, a rough wind tore off the edge of the cloud and drove it downward, where it turned into a million raindrops which began falling to earth. And down with them, whether or no, came Kit.

When his dangling legs touched the earth again, he found himself in a small valley in the midst of a tiny village. Twilight was falling, so he ran through the rain to the first door in sight and knocked. The door was swung open by a little old man, who wore his shoes wrong side before.

"He probably put them on in a great hurry," Kit reflected; but, being a boy of good manners, he made no reference to the old man's strange appearance, but merely asked him for shelter.

"I'll give you bed and food, provided you'll help me get in my hay tomorrow," the little old man bargained; and upon Kit consenting to this arrangement, the little old man awkwardly hobbled along in his reversed shoes and led Kit above to the loft, where they were both to sleep.

A Strange Custom

When they were undressed and lay side by side, the little old man placed a heavy bolster of goose feathers on top of both their faces.

"Here, Master!" Kit protested. "What are you doing? I like my head on the pillow, not the pillow on my head."

The little old man sat up and looked at Kit in great surprise; then he said sorrowfully:

"Pray introduce no changes here: We've done this way for many a year."

So poor Kit was obliged to lie, tossing under the weight of the bolster until morning.

When morning dawned and the boy arose to dress, the little old man bade him put on his shoes exactly as he himself did his, toes in the back, heels in front.

"But why?" cried Kit. "I can only stumble along then, as you do."

The little old man set his mouth in a firm line. "Everybody in this valley wears them so," he said, and then he repeated:

"Pray introduce no changes here: We've done this way for many a year."

Soon after he bade Kit join him at breakfast. Two bowls of porridge steamed on a neatly laid table.

When Kit took up his spoon and began to eat, the little old man laid his own down in amazement.

"What are you doing?" he cried. "That's not the way to use a spoon. Watch me!" and he began eating his porridge from the back of the spoon in a very slow and clumsy fashion.

Kit laughed loudly. "Master," he said, "don't you see that's no way to eat porridge! The cream all runs away and you can get but a morsel to your mouth. We shall never be through breakfasting at this rate. Watch me!" and Kit filled the bowl of his spoon in the usual manner.

The little old man frowned terribly. He looked much disturbed, as Kit rapidly and neatly ate his porridge. Then he said again, only much louder and more positively than before:

"Pray introduce no changes here: We've done this way for many a year."

When breakfast was over, the little old man led the way to a field full of haycocks. A wagon, topped with a hayrack, stood near.

"Pile the hay into the rack," he ordered. "I'll show you how," and, so saying, he took the pitchfork, and, using the handle instead of the prongs, he began slowly and laboriously pushing the hay upon the wagon.

"Work fast!" he ordered. "For the clouds are gathering again for a shower." Thereupon he went back to the village, leaving Kit to his work. The moment the little old man was out of sight, Kit sat down, put on his

shoes right side before, and, using the pitchfork in the proper manner, loaded the hay into the rack in a short time.

Just as he finished his work, the little old man and a band of neighbors came running up in great excitement.

"The rain will be here any minute," cried the little old man; "we will all help you load the hay on the wagon."

The Neighbors Hurtle

Then, suddenly seeing that the hay was already in the rack, he stared and all the neighbors stared too.

"Wonderful!" cried the little old man. "This boy has done in a few hours what it would take us all day to do."

Then he glanced down and saw that Kit had put on his shoes right side before, and that he carried his pitchfork prongs down.

"I see!" he said in a terrible voice. "You've been changing our ways! That's how you got the work done in it!" and with that he and all his neighbors shouted together:

"Pray introduce no changes here: We've done this way for many a year."

and, not content with this, they began chasing Kit around the field. But just as they were about to corner him, Kit felt a warm current of air bear him upward far above all the clouds into the midst of a great black cloud. Away he sailed on his breast, puffed and blown and torn by the wind. This time, however, he did not come down with the rain; but, after being blown first up, then down, several times, he was dropped back to earth with the pattering hail.

"Rat-tat-tat," the hail pounded on the doors and windows. One large egg-shaped stone struck Kit's own door with a loud whack. Kit's mother threw the door open wide and saw her son running up the walk.

"Where have you been, day-dreamer?" she called.

But Kit only laughed for answer, as he ran happily into his own house. The truth was he was not exactly sure whether he had, in reality, been in the strange valley or only imagined the whole adventure. Of one thing he was sure: he never wanted to go there again.

OCTAVIA ROBERTS.

Pansy Ladies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pansy Ladies do not care Every summertime to wear Frocks they had so long ago—Fashions change with them, you know.

Last year, this one dressed in blue, Now with stripes of purple hue She is smart, this one wore white, Blue spots now are her delight.

Golden robe is edged with brown, There are changes up and down; Mother says the busy bees Must be praised for gowns like these.

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THE HOME FORUM

Thesaurus Jaunts

THE other day in this column I spoke of the unabridged dictionary as an interesting book. There is another kind of dictionary that many persons find fascinating, and that is a dictionary of synonyms.

Probably almost every practical writer and worker in literature owns that famous old intellectual life-saver, the Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition, by Peter Mark Roget. It is universally known, for short, as Roget's Thesaurus. The first edition was published in London in 1852; but Dr. Roget first thought of his singular plan in 1805, beginning so early a manuscript compilation for his personal use. In 1848, when he resigned from his position of secretary of the Royal Society, he dedicated his new leisure to the completion of his book, which proved so popular that it passed through three editions before he passed away in 1869. Ten years later, his son, John Roget, issued a revised edition, using collections left by the father; and since that time this fourth edition has been endlessly reprinted, sometimes with subsequent revisions, and it now appears in two volumes of the Everyman's Library. It is also the basis of Marsh's Thesaurus Dictionary and other reference books.

Somewhere Robert Louis Stevenson has an amusing comment concerning his use of the Thesaurus and how he gradually became its slave. There certainly is danger that a writer, having so rich a treasury of words at his elbow, will turn to it instead of using his brains; but my inquiries among friends convince me that, while most possess the book, few use it systematically. They tell me that they seem never to be able to find exactly the word they wish, though they admit that often, in the course of searching, the word they want is recollected. If this is so, the book is still useful, even if not in quite the way the author anticipated. I imagine that, on the whole, it is most useful to the novice whose vocabulary is still small, and that it is useful even to him mainly because it makes him conscious how small his vocabulary is.

I remember coming years ago across a diverting skit (I think in the Contributors' Club of the Atlantic Monthly), in which was given an essay or story as Peter Mark Roget might be imagined writing it or as a slave of the Thesaurus would write it—I forget which. The method consisted in giving, instead of the single adjective, noun, or verb of ordinary discourse, the list of synonymous adjectives, nouns, verbs, given by Roget; and the effect, as I rather faintly remem-

ber it, was truly indescribable. One wonders whether some orators, like Rufus Choate, who was described as "driving six-in-hand," because of his piling up of synonyms, may not have formed their styles by the Roget plan. The learned doctor himself, however, wields a style of some vigor, though somewhat old-fashioned in its rounded periods. A few sentences from his Introduction state so well the value of copious and discriminating diction that they are well worth quoting. "It is of the utmost importance," says he, "that strict accuracy should regulate our use of language, and that every one should acquire the power and the habit of expressing his thoughts with perspicuity and correctness. Few, indeed, can appreciate the real extent and importance of that influence which language has always exercised on human affairs, or can be aware how often these are determined by causes much slighter than are apparent to a superficial observer. A misapplied or misapprehended term is sufficient to give rise to fierce and interminable disputes; a misnomer has turned the tide of popular opinion; a verbal sophism has decided a party question; an artful watchword, thrown among combustible materials, has kindled the flame of deadly warfare, and changed the destiny of nations."

It was such well-grounded convictions that led him to compile his book; for the Thesaurus is compiled on the idea that the final mark of a cultivated mind is the discriminating use of words. Roget gives no definitions, such as are the special feature of the dictionaries of Crabbe, Soule, and Fernald, but merely lists of words related in meaning, grouped as parts of speech—nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs—and phrases in English idiom or foreign languages. He starts each list with a key-word, which is usually very general or abstract, and his book is printed in parallel columns, the left-hand column giving the positive or affirmative terms, and the right-hand, the opposite or negative. The Thesaurus is therefore a book of antonyms as well as of synonyms. For example, on the page open before me, one column is headed, Conformity; the opposite, Unconformity; and the two lists of nouns that follow begin, respectively, Conformity, observance, naturalization, conventionalization, agreement, example, exemplification, case in point, pattern, etc.; and Unconformity, unconventionality, informality, abnormality, anomaly, exception, peculiarity, infraction, breach, eccentricity, bizarreness, oddity, etc. I do not say, of course, that the Thesaurus is a book of words to be used at random, but it is a book that will give one so profound an impression of the marvelous richness and subtlety of the English tongue.

I have not space to discuss the "philosophical principles" that underlie the Thesaurus; but the learned doctor was a very serious person of a strongly philosophical bent, and the making of a vade-mecum for harassed writers was by no means his only, or even his first aim. He was concerned, not with words, but with ideas, for he dreamed that his book might serve as a basis for the construction of a universal language. To this end he prepared a Tabular Synopsis of Categories, which occupies twenty-seven pages in the forepart of his book, and which must have been much the hardest part to prepare. Sadly enough, it is, I am afraid, the one part which nobody ever looks at. And yet, though it has been criticized and even ridiculed, it is well worth study, if only as a specimen of learned ingenuity. I should suppose that there must be at least one hundred thousand writers in the English-speaking world who feel sufficient gratitude to Peter Mark Roget to contribute a small sum for the erection of a statue to his memory. But perhaps his best memorial is the book which lies upon at least one hundred thousand desks.

A Berkshire Brook's Whole Duty

To build the trout a crystal stair;
To comb the hillside's thick green hair;
To water jewel-weed and rushes;
To teach first notes to baby thrushes;
To flavor raspberry and apple
And make a whirling pool to dapple
With scattered gold of late October;
To urge wise laughter on the sober;
To mirror the blue dragonfly;
To fill a slipper of a slender reed;
To herd the bubbles like white sheep;
To claim of worry to deny,
And whisper sorrow into sleep!

—Grace Hazard Conkling.

Medieval Letter Carriers

The absence of any official postal service gave letters an importance, and an air of romance, which more modern methods have destroyed. At the same time, such conditions made it difficult to keep up a very regular correspondence. People apparently had to be prepared to send off one of their retainers as post-boy, or to rely on the good offices of a friend, or to entrust their letters to the common carrier, or to a passing traveler. All these methods had obvious drawbacks, and only too often people must have found it impossible to get a messenger to go to the required place at the desired moment. When John Paston's younger son was travelling in the train of the Duke of Norfolk, he wrote to his brother from Newcastle, but was forced to admit, "I sent no letter to my father, ever since I departed from you, for I could get no man to London. He found himself in similar difficulties the next year, when he was in Wales. Even at a time when Margaret Paston was in great anxiety

about her husband's return to Norfolk, she was unable to get a suitable messenger for three weeks. She writes, "I could get no messenger to London, unless I would have sent by the Sheriff's men; but I knew neither their master nor them, nor whether they were well-willing to you or not."

The letters were entrusted to a bewildering variety of men: clerks, servants, carriers, "a man of S. Michael's parish," "T. Holler's son"; in short, anyone who would take them. Most of the bearers of letters are complete strangers to us. They are mentioned once, perhaps by name, or merely as the bearer or messenger, and we hear no more of them. Probably many of them were retainers, or servants, or the Pastons and their friends, and so were known to be trustworthy. The only part played by the poor was to carry the letters of their masters. At certain times of the year there were always messengers in plenty. England was still a land of great fairs, to which people came from far and near. After, and during these fairs, the roads were busy with men going to and fro, and many of these acted as messengers, and would leave letters as they passed. Sir John Paston complained of lack of news about the time of the great Bartholomew Fair at Smithfield, for, as he said, "I marvel that you sent never writing to me since you departed. I heard never since that time any word out of Norfolk. You might at Bartholomew Fair have had messengers enough to London."

Comments in the letters themselves help us to appreciate the risk involved in thus employing messengers promiscuously. In some cases, the writer vouches for the messenger, as Margaret Paston does in a postscript, "If it please you to send anything by the bearer hereof, he is trustworthy enough." The Earl of Oxford, in writing to a lady, adds, "You shall give credence to the bringer of this letter." This was very necessary if the bearer was a stranger, for oftentimes he was given verbal messages to deliver, as well as his letter. He was thus able to supplement any news the letter contained. "Peacock shall tell you by mouth of more things than I may write to you at this time," says Margaret Paston at the end of a letter. Sir John Paston concludes a letter hastily by adding, "Other things Bachelor Walter, bearer hereof, shall inform you." His brother goes further and says, "The bearer hereof can tell you tidings such as be true for very certain."

The writers often lost no time, but wrote while the bearer was still in the town, so that the letter might be delivered on his return home. Sir John Paston warns his father that if he will send an answer, "the messenger will tarry at London a day or two, and not more."

Unfortunately there are few records of actual payment made to any messenger for his trouble. From the scanty references scattered about the Paston Letters, it seems as if messengers were often paid before setting out. This is confirmed by various payments noted down in Lord Howard's Account Books, wherein the sum paid and the service to be performed are both stated. We read of 12d. being paid "to Henry by man to bere letters to London." The price of a messenger from Stoke (Essex) to London is given as 4d. In one entry, although a letter sent the same day as the common carrier is taken for 2d. A King's Messenger obviously expected to be rewarded handsomely for his pains, and one of these men received 6s. 8d. for bearing a message to Lord Howard from the King—H. S. Bennett, in "The Pastons and Their England."

Oberammergau Culture

Naturally the stage, as we use it, has a refining influence, and the artistic work in which the larger part of our community is engaged—wood-carving, painting, pottery, and so on—tends to increase those poetic and peaceful characteristics which first impress the stranger in our midst. But visitors scarcely realize, I think, how much they contribute to Oberammergau culture. The opportunity afforded for an exchange of views with people from far-distant parts, and the broadening influence which these conversations have, are to me one of the greatest charms of our theatrical enterprise.

My knowledge of English has enabled me to read with the greatest enjoyment all the works of Shakespeare and many of your other eminent writers. I am also keenly interested in films, and nothing gives me greater pleasure than an occasional trip to Munich to see a distinguished play, or a new picture of outstanding merit. "Quo Vadis," "Theodora," "The Queen of Sheba," and many fine films on Biblical and religious subjects have already reached us, and I have seen them with the keenest enjoyment. But the rubbish which for the most part is now fashionable on stage and screen in large cities arouses my indignation. It is a perfect mania among modern playwrights to laugh at virtue; and the pictures of "high life"—often quite false—given in many up-to-date films serve no other purpose than that of stirring up unrest among the poorer classes. This is the sort of thing we must combat with all our might.

What we now need is a series of performances appealing to the finer qualities of man, so that the judgment of our people may not be blunted by disuse. This class of entertainment we intend to maintain at Oberammergau; and through this movement, which will surely find an echo in other places and other lands, a world-wide peace and love of true beauty may eventually arise. I am happy to think that we have, in the person of Mr. Ben Greet, an English coworker in the same cause.—Anton Lang, in The Westminster Gazette.

Great men should think of Opportunity, and not of Time. Disraeli.

The Cricket Chorus

Sings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A white-worn trail through withered weeds,
Now brown and dusty, careless leads,
Yet here the cricket chorus bides,
Yet here a lovely music hides:
A-swing, a-swing, the chorus sings,
Now louder rising, lower sinks,
A melody of thousand links:
All through the dusty path it rings,
So sweet, so wild, so finely swung,
So perfect in its oneness hung,
Voicing a universal hymn.

Margaret Trolle Campbell.



From the Paris "Figaro."

Le Château des Brouillards en 1922

The Château of the Mists

THE Château of the Mists! It would be a sluggish imagination indeed which would not conjure up, before this group of words, a fortress of the Middle Ages, its half-ruined towers now become the haunt of hooting owls. Surely the man-drake must bloom forth, at the foot of these mossy walls, when the moonlight gleams, and the mists rising from the stream, are frayed into filmy tatters by the brambles which guard the access to this awesome domain. Is it not the Lorelei whose song one hears; is not that the Rhine, winding its silvery ribbon across the plain?

The actuality, for all that it is less picturesque than this romantic dream, is none the less attractive. The Château of the Mists is a house in Montmartre which dates back to the eighteenth century, and which, hidden beneath the verdure of century-old trees, owes its name—this mysterious name—to the simple fact that, two centuries ago, there rose near by the wings of a mill, the Mill of the Mists.

In those days, Montmartre was a green-sloped hill, and the park of the Château extended down to the rue du Bue Fountain, a fountain whose water overflowed into a water-trough which still existed in 1873 (as attested by an etching by Eugène Delaune). The place Constantine-Féquerre now occupies the spot, but the building which existed there in the days of the fountain explains the name given to the mill and to the street which was later to become the rue Girardon.

However that may be, the Château of the Mists appears in our Paris of 1922 as the mute and mysterious witness of an epoch now gone by. It is a large building, three stories high, its facade, facing to the north, surmounted by a triangular pediment, and once past the grill which separates the garden from the street, one has the impression of having entered upon times other than our own. A luxuriant vegetation is invading what remains of the park, whose central alley describes an arc beneath a verdant vault. The grass spreads a thick carpet over the humid soil, and the light barriers which divide the park into little enclosures bend beneath the weight of exuberant wild grapes. What singular little gardens these; nothing is planted there, the wild grass mounts up, thick grown, to the assault of abandoned arbors.

A moving silence broods, broken, now and then, by a bird's sharp cry, or the voice of some tenant occupying one of the lodgings arranged in the old commons of the Château. A strange impression of solitude and calm takes possession of the visitor, who might think himself in the heart of some old province, in the garden of a house long since vacant. The Château of the Mists! Something mysterious lingers beneath the great trees of this domain

by precipices, where springs filter through the clay to form, little by little, billowy patches of verdure where in goats disport themselves, browsing at the scanthus hanging from the rocks.

In 1875, Franc Lamy discovered in Renoir's studio, then in the rue Saint-Georges, a sketch of the "Moulin de la Galette," drawn from memory; he begged the painter to finish the picture.

"It was very complicated," Renoir told Vollard. "The models had to be found, and a garden. I rented, then, a house in Montmartre, surrounded by a large garden; it was there that I painted the 'Moulin de la Galette,' the 'Balconaire,' the 'Sortie du Conservatoire,'"

This garden, is it not that of the Château of the Mists? And would not this suffice to make it glorious, to have been the spot which gave birth to that masterpiece, the "Moulin de la Galette," the pride of our Luxembourg Museum? —André Warnod in Le Figaro.

The Merry Shepherd's Romance

I heard a mass of merry Shepherds Sing

A joyful song full of sweet delight.

Shepherds changed when they laid aside their pipes. Neither Theocritus nor the writers of the Mediaeval and Elizabethan Carols would have understood Professor Jack's Mad Shepherds. To them the shepherds were the merriest of men, but to us, now that they have ceased to sing, they are of all men the most mysterious. We wonder how they fill their silences. As they stand along the edges of the hills, bent a little over their crooks, they are like great solitary birds. Nor do they even walk like other men. They walk as if they were meant always to be still, like statues just come to life and moving for the first time their joints of stone, or like trees feeling their way with their great roots. Do they walk like animals in vacant content? Or do they dream? Of this world, at least, they know things that we cannot. Perhaps they are the richer men for having now no pipes to play, and for standing in silence all day on the hills.

But this shepherd, had he lived in the piping times, had piped as merrily as any of them.

He had on him his tabard and his hat, His rat box, his pipe and his flag; His name was called Jolly, jolly Wat.

He too, had he lived in other times, Had been a jolly, jolly Wat.

He was a small man and, although it was a warm summer day, he wore a massive overcoat that almost touched the ground. He had a plain, gentle, and wooden face that did not change. But his eyes, which were a very pale clear blue, were alive as he talked, and by them one knew when he was laughing.

He talked like other men, boasting in a gentle and charming way of his possessions and the things he did. He talked of his great coat which he had bought marvellously cheap and which no rain could penetrate. He told us how he had painted it with rubber and, pegging it out one night, had filled it with water; yet in the morning it was dry as a rush beneath. He talked of his employers, telling us how they were wrong about the sheep and he was right, and of

Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human race naturally and rightly devotes much attention to the subject of health. Everyone has a right to enjoy good health; indeed, everyone needs a sound, well-developed, harmonious body. The race as a whole, however, still fails to recognize the fact that Christ Jesus knew more about health and the proper care of the body, than any other individual who has ever inhabited this earth. The Bible clearly indicates that Jesus came to teach people how to solve the problem of health, as well as every other important problem of life. Wherever Jesus went, preaching the gospel, he healed the sick. In the ninth chapter of Matthew we read, "And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues, and healing every sickness and every disease among the people." Jesus taught the twelve disciples and the seventy how to heal. Moreover, the historic record shows that healing, by spiritual means alone, continued among Jesus' followers for two or three centuries after the ascension.

The master Christian never separated the problem of health from religion. When healing the sick, he often said: "According to your faith be it unto you." "Thy faith hath made thee whole," or words of similar effect. He did not ask questions about physical symptoms; but he frequently questioned those who sought his aid with regard to their mental attitude. The Master taught and proved that bodily harmony results inevitably from mental harmony; and that mental harmony comes in the degree that human thinking yields, consciously or unconsciously, to the wisdom and government of the divine Mind. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus gave a brief recipe for physical as well as mental well-being when he declared: "The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single,—that is, if thy consciousness be imbued with an undivided trust in God, good,—thy whole body shall be full of light. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness."

Everyone recognizes that mentality governs the body in all its so-called voluntary movements. The muscles of

the dogs he had bred and the marvellous things that they did. . . . So he talked with his gentle wooden face, in the same way that other men talk of themselves when they love their work, except that he spoke without vain glory and without bitterness even towards his employers and their mistakes. In all he said there was the sweetness of the open air. He talked; but he had not yet touched on the thing that pined in his soul.

We made ready to leave him, pointing out our way along the Downs to a distant hill where stood a solitary and withered thorn which was called "the Scrag." In reply he asked us (filling this time the briar) if we knew Cuning Dick's hole, which, not long since, had been discovered in the side of the hill with the table and chair still in it that Dick had used. And when we asked him who was Dick his eyes showed his surprise, and he answered that it was Dick Turpin, who had worked in those parts. "I've read two hundred of Cuning Dick's books," he said. . . .

It was not in Dick and his adventure that we were interested, but in this romantic shepherd. He was touched with that splendid madness which compels some men to turn their fellows into gods. Had he lived in a town and among books instead of with his sheep in the sweet, sane air of the Downs, he might have been one of those strange conspirators who find the hidden hand of Bacon in every Elizabethan writer, and turn the joyous, full-hearted literature of all that age into a vast inhuman mystery. Instead he believed, with a faith which could harm none, that everything which he had read of Dick Turpin had been written with Dick's own hand. . . .

He plays no pipe on the Downs, and sings no songs, but he is of the company of Merry Shepherds,—Charles Vince, in "Wayfarers in Arcady."

The Original of Mr. Lawrence Boythorn

Disputes may arise as to who was not "meant" by this or that figure in fiction; but no one—not Dickens, nor Forster, nor Landor himself—ever questioned that Boythorn was a studied portrait of Walter Savage Landor. I find on my table a Bibliography of the Writings in Prose and Verse of that voluminous author, in which Mr. Thomas J. Wise and Mr. Stephen Wheeler, specialists of high repute, have produced a treasure-house of things rare and new. . . . It contains a frontispiece, I think hitherto unpublished, in which the amazing Landor sits exactly as Boythorn sat, "with his head thrown back like an old soldier, his stalwart chest squared, his hands like a clean blacksmith's;" no one could look more gallant, more absurd, or more extraordinary.

What he was in physique he was in intellect and imagination; inconceivably bolsterous, as soft as a turtle-dove, chivalrously polite, preposterously insolent, passionately voluble, obstinately silent. Landor was Boythorn translated into literature, expressing the most implacable sentiments in a voice of thunder which failed to disturb the very small canary perched above his forehead. The man was not more curious than his writings, and indeed the writings are the man. Exactly as they are we conceive him. Resonant, vehement and tender, they are full of extravagance and inequality, but their merits

the expert penman, the musician, the artist, the athlete, respond instantly to the thinking which controls them. Yet the doctrine persists that certain muscles, the so-called involuntary muscles,—such as those of the heart,—are not under the control of mentality, but are governed instead by a so-called material law. Not only is this doctrine illogical and contrary to the plain teaching of the Bible, but evidence which comes under the observation of everyone disproves it. If grief, anger, fear, or depression upsets an individual mentally, this not only interferes with his external movements, as everyone knows, but frequently causes a pale or flushed face, thus clearly indicating that changes of thought produce as prompt and marked an effect upon the heart and other organs as upon the external movements of the body. "Mortals develop their own bodies or make them sick," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 199), "according as they influence them through mortal mind. To know whether this development is produced consciously or unconsciously, is of less importance than a knowledge of the fact."

Because God is perfect, harmony or health is one of God's eternal attributes. All of God's attributes or qualities are reflected by the real or spiritual man, who is God's image and likeness. Hence, the real man is eternally well. Sickness is utterly unlike God, and cannot be where God is or where He reigns; and God is everywhere, and governs all that has actual existence. Hence, sickness is nothing but a misconception, ignorance of God, a false belief about God and His perfect creation. Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." We enter into the enjoyment of health, wholeness or holiness, by gaining, step by step, a true knowledge of God and His Christ. The world has too long sought for health by looking into matter for it, which is like looking into a dark hole for sunlight. Christian Science is teaching men and women to look for all good at its source; and today anyone who will, can prove that by looking to God, Spirit, he can find all good, including perfect health.

are extreme and their very absurdities prepossessing. Yet Landor is of unquestioned English classics probably the least known.—Edmund Gosse, in "Books on the Table."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Policy of the Ostrich

THE general recrimination which is going on about responsibility for the present Near Eastern situation, makes it worth while to consider briefly exactly what has happened there. After the Turkish armistice, which provided for the demobilization of the Turkish Army and the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies pending the settlement of the terms of peace, nothing was done for many months, because the Allies were preoccupied with the German and Austrian peace. In May, 1919, however, Italy, which had put forward claims to a special position in Anatolia, began to occupy certain towns on the south coast at her own initiative. She commenced with Adalia and went on to Budrum and Marmorie. The Big Three of the Conference, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and M. Clemenceau, hearing of these landings, told Signor Orlando, the Italian delegate, that they must stop, as it would be impossible to settle a peace at all if every nation began to act on its own.

Meanwhile, an expert international commission had reported that Smyrna and a small hinterland should be given in the final terms of peace to Greece, on the ground that there was, as far as could be ascertained, a Greek majority there. Accordingly, when the news came that, despite their protest, Italian troops had landed at Scala Nova, evidently with the intention of seizing Smyrna, only a few miles away, the Big Three decided to act. They sent for Mr. Venizelos, who had been much disturbed by the Italian moves, and authorized him to occupy the area provisionally allotted to Greece by the commission, in order to keep out the Italians, but without prejudice to their final decision.

The effect of this occupation, however, and of some murders and looting which accompanied the Greek landing, was very far-reaching. Within a few days Mustapha Kemal left Constantinople for the interior and issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to join the Nationalist standard, on the ground that the Allies had violated the armistice, had shown that they intended to put the Turks under the Greeks, and that the only way of saving the integrity of Asia Minor, the Turkish homeland, was to be ready to fight for it. Within a few months the Nationalist parties, and especially the demobilized officers of the old army, who were out of work, joined his standard, and he had collected a formidable force, which rapidly became the rallying point for the pan-Islamic movement all over the East.

For many months Europe waited to know whether the United States would help in the solution. After it became clear that the United States had withdrawn altogether, came the Saa Remo Conference and an agreement between the Allies as to the terms to be imposed on Turkey, which included the handing over of Smyrna to the Greeks and the permanent neutralization of the Straits. Then came the overthrow of Mr. Venizelos, the abortive Greek march on Angora, Italo-Turkish economic treaty, the conclusion of the Franco-Turkish Treaty in order to secure for France peace in Syria, the gradual strengthening of the Kemal army by arms from French, Italian, and Russian sources, and now the Greek débâcle. Throughout all this time attempts to make peace were made, but all broke down either on the refusal of Kemal to accept anything less than the so-called national pact among the Turkish national parties, which required the retransference to Turkey of Thrace, or on the failure of the Allies to agree, and still more to act together, about the terms to be made with Kemal. A minor point of friction was that the British, who kept the majority of troops in Constantinople, had also the command of the allied forces there.

Such is the history of the present situation. The responsibility is clearly very widely divided. But it is absurd to suggest, as the New York World has done, that Great Britain and France are alone to blame. It is quite obvious that the United States must share too. The United States shared in the responsibility for the original occupation of Smyrna, which started the trouble, and she afterward set the pace for every nation to think first of itself, by leaving Europe in the lurch before the peacemaking was done.

But the real point is not who was responsible for the past, but what ought to be done now. The Turks have won a victory which puts them in the position of being able to lay the foundations of a new world war, unless the civilized world acts promptly and unitedly to prevent them. Does any sane person believe that Mustapha Kemal will not seize the Dardanelles unless he is prevented by force, and that having got them he will not keep them? Which means that the Turks will be in a position to do again what they did in the Great War, when they closed the Straits in the face of civilization and thereby prolonged the war by two years. It was, indeed, this act by the Turks which eventually compelled the United States to enter the war. Further, is it not certain that unless he is stopped, Mustapha Kemal will seize Thrace also by force? If he does that, will it not mean the reopening of the whole Balkan problem, with Soviet Russia making mischief, and Germany waiting to see what may turn up?

That is the dangerous aspect of the present situation, a danger to which, so far, only Great Britain seems to be alive. And that is what makes it necessary that the United States should consider very carefully what its action should be. Simply to go on murmuring, "We will not allow ourselves to become involved, but we will help the sick and the wounded," is the surest way of becoming involved on a really serious scale. It cost the United States 50,000 lives and \$30,000,000,000, to save herself and the world from the consequences of a Prussian victory, because she took no hand in trying to straighten out the European problem until it was too late

to do anything else but fight. If the United States sits still and does nothing to try to get all the powers to act together on a farsighted and statesmanlike plan, which she could certainly do, the present conflagration will gradually spread until it will require another great war to put right what could be adjusted now, by a little show of wisdom and firmness. The people who are now hysterically shouting that the noblest policy for the United States to play is that of the ostrich, are simply proposing the policy which will almost certainly involve the United States in eventual war.

THE enactment of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law by the United States Congress, after more than twenty months' discussion in committee and on the floor of the House and Senate, brings to an end the longest controversy over a revenue measure in American history. Pledged by its national platform to the doctrine of protection, the Republican Party found itself confronted with new world-conditions that made the drafting of a law giving what was regarded by domestic interests as adequate protection against foreign goods an almost impossible task. The extension of protective duties to many articles that had been on the free list, or taxed for revenue only, made it necessary to readjust the rates on practically every item in the various schedules, and the conflicting demands of manufacturers who wanted cheap raw materials, and high taxes on finished products, produced a situation too complicated for congressional wisdom.

It will hardly be claimed by even its most enthusiastic supporters that the new tariff is a consistent application of the protective theory. Leather coverings for the foot, for instance, are on the free list. Leather coverings for the hand are taxed as high as 70 per cent. The wool grown on domestic sheep is highly protected. The hides of cattle are admitted free of duty. Wooden shingles are free, but metal roofing is heavily taxed. Linotype and other typesetting machines are untaxed, while the housewife's sewing machine is dutiable. These are but a few illustrations of the patchwork method of constructing what was expected to be a scientific tariff, based on the intention of equalizing the difference between the cost of production in domestic and foreign industries.

Much of the criticism of the new law has been misdirected, in that it condemned senators and representatives for voting in accord with what they believed to be the wishes of their constituents for higher duties. If the people of any region of the United States think that their products should be protected against foreign competition they have a right to urge their national legislators to support laws for that purpose. If their view is a mistaken one, the remedy lies in convincing them of their error by a fair and reasonable presentation of the essential facts. Nothing is gained by denunciation. If, as is contended, trade conditions at this time make a return to a high protection policy inadvisable, events will soon confirm this view. In the meantime the field is open to those opposed to what they regard as excessively high duties to convert the upholders of protection to the basic ideas of the low tariff. When this has been accomplished senators and representatives will be ready to carry out the will of a majority of the electorate.

WHEN Count Yasuya Uchida, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech before the Council of Prefectural Governors a short while ago, said that the idea of a nation seeking her own advantage at the expense of other nations was contrary to the idea of international justice he gave voice to a sentiment of a new Japan. This new Japan has arisen since the Washington Conference and is marked by a new outlook, a changed consciousness and a larger conception of world duties and ideals. This changed viewpoint, with its results, is well summed up by Isamu Kawakami, the general secretary of the International Service Bureau of Japan, in an article in the Advocate of Peace Through Justice. No other country, he says, has experienced so complete and rapid a change in popular opinion and in the general sense of the people since the Washington Conference as have the Japanese.

When it is remembered that only about one year ago the proposal made in the Japanese Parliament by Mr. Yukio Ozaki, a firm advocate of anti-militaristic measures, for the reduction of the country's navy was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and that at that time no one even dared to propose reduction of the army, the change in national consciousness is particularly striking. This last spring the promise was given in the national Parliament that some reduction of the army would be effected—and this, too, without waiting for any arrangement with the other great nations. Herein is just one evidence of the awakened sense of the Japanese people which has been aroused since the Washington conference.

Prior to this conference many Japanese thought that the United States was acting solely from a selfish standpoint in her relations with Japan and consequently her every move was criticized. Then came the proposal of the large armament reduction, and the Japanese people began to see that it was the will of the great mass of the American people which had brought this thing to pass. Almost at once they seemed to grow in both international and national consciousness. A larger viewpoint was gained and a more unselfish outlook visioned. There is at present in Japan a movement called the Association for the Limitation of Armaments, which is working to bring about the scrapping of all the capital ships and the reduction of the Japanese Army by one-half.

The Japanese people are coming to see that their country's greatest needs are along the lines of educational

and industrial progress, and that, instead of living in preparation for a great conflict of force, Japan should, for her own best good, co-operate with the other nations of the world in seeking to establish permanent peace.

This younger Japan is seeing, too, that one of the great internal problems must be the adequate prohibition of the opium traffic among her people. Her commencing evacuation of Siberia is another reflection of this same new Japan. It is all based upon the broader outlook. It is predicated on the larger issues which are being forced before the consciousness of the world.

Once more the tremendous influence for good which the United States of America can have upon the younger generation of national thought is seen most clearly. There is no avoiding the fact that America is in the vanguard of the world's advancing progress. She must realize her responsibilities and be willing to do her part in the reconstruction of the world's thought.

Now and again some lawyer, with a professional dread of violation of precedent, comes forward with a protest against the tendency to change the Constitution of the United States. That document, admittedly a work of notable statesmanlike ability, "one of the longest reaches of constructive statesmanship ever known in the world," as John Fiske said, would be but a menace to the liberties of the people living under it did it not provide for changes to correspond with changing conditions of life and convictions of mankind. Gladstone at one time referred to it as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." It seems fair, however, to call the attention of those who cite Gladstone and Fiske and Lord Bryce in eulogy of the Constitution to the fact that the document justly eulogized did provide for its own amendment when amendment seemed desirable to a majority of the people living under it.

Most of the present attacks upon changes being effected in the Constitution proceed from persons who think thus indirectly to attack the Eighteenth Amendment. They deplore the tendency to do away with the sharp line drawn in the Constitution between matters of national import and those of local interest. A fair statement of this position is made in a recent book, "Our Changing Constitution," by Charles W. Pierson, as follows:

The makers of the Constitution never intended that the people of one state should regulate, or pay for supervising the conduct of citizens of another state. They made a division of governmental powers between Nation and states along broad and obvious lines. To the Federal Government were intrusted matters of a strictly national character—foreign relations, interstate commerce, fiscal and monetary system, post office, patents and copyrights. Everything else was reserved to the states or to the people.

But the difficulty of giving effect to so apparently simple a classification comes when one attempts to define "local affairs." Theoretically the question as to whether children under the age of 16 years shall be sent to school, in pursuance of the American conviction in behalf of general popular education, or sent to work in cotton mills, is a matter for a state to determine. But when Massachusetts declares in favor of schools, and some state, say South Carolina, legalizes the employment of children of tender years, for from eight to ten hours a day, in cotton mills, at wages commensurate with their youth, it becomes evident that Massachusetts textile manufacturers are going to be handicapped in the competition for national trade. When, as was the case a few years ago, thirty-four of the states of the Union prohibited the sale of liquor within their borders, and in other states that sale was prohibited in certain sections by virtue of local option laws, it may have seemed in perfect accord with the theory of local self-government for other states to go on with the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. But as, not content with their local field, these manufacturers insisted on shipping their product, either openly or covertly and illegally, into the prohibition states, it became evident that the manufacture and sale of liquor was no longer a local issue, but a national one. The liberty and freedom of the people in an overwhelming majority of the communities of the United States were violated and destroyed by the action of a small minority engaged in a sinister trade for filthy profits.

It is not an evidence that the United States is drifting away from the wisdom of the fathers who formulated that Constitution, which is so justly eulogized, that today national prohibition is declared constitutional by the highest court in the land. It is rather evidence of the fact that the wisdom of those fathers was great enough to provide a remedy for a change in conditions which had become intolerable to an overwhelming majority of the people of the Nation.

TO RESTRICT immigration to agriculturists, to encourage, first of all, the immigration of boys and girls in their "teens" from the British Isles, and to co-operate with provincial governments and the Canadian Colonization Association, in order that conditions in Canada may be made more attractive both for those already there and for those about to enter, are outstanding features of the King immigration policy as recently announced by Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior and Immigration.

In view of the obvious need of Canada for more settlers, it is particularly interesting that the fact that there has been a decrease in the past year in the number of immigrants, owing to the restrictions previously imposed, has not outweighed with the Dominion Government the determination to impose even stricter regulations in order to insure only such immigrants as are of the type felt to

be best suited for Canada's future. Mr. Stewart evidently believes that it is the agriculturist who should be sought as an immigrant. Although many artisans and tradespeople throughout Great Britain, Scandinavia, and the United States might wish to become Canadian citizens, upholders of the Government's policy of selected immigration appear to think that it would be folly to add to the cities' population, as long as the present unemployment situation remains unsolved. Canada's future depends, in the opinion of those studying the problem of immigration, on the efficient manner in which she assimilates her immigrants.

The active encouragement to juvenile migration from Britain is doubtless based on the greater opportunities in the dominions than in the overpopulated mother country. True, it is, that there is much to be said for the mother country disliking to lose her "teen" age children, but at the same time, even the mother country realizes that the dominions must have more settlers, of the right sort, before they can prosper to any continued extent. From this standpoint, and to relieve the congestion in the British Isles, institutions such as Dr. Barnardo's Home have, in the past, seemed eager to place their charges on farms in Canada and the other dominions, more than 76,000 boys and girls having already been welcomed and assimilated into Canada's population, through this and similar organizations.

Upholders of this policy of juvenile migration who are apprehensive that the "children" entering now under the new ruling may not want to go on the land, may take comfort from the thought that those who were sent out before have nearly all remained in agricultural pursuits, and, indeed, many have become successful farmers themselves. Be that as it may, the demand for these youths from Britain increases, and although some thousands have recently been brought out, the demand still exceeds the supply. They have been found to adapt themselves very readily to their new surroundings and have solved satisfactorily for the farmers the problem of domestic and hired help.

Editorial Notes

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE makes this contribution to the discussion of prohibition in England:

For two reasons we should be opposed to prohibition in this country. Unless the majority in favour of it were overwhelming, and it will be long before that is the case, we should regard it as an abuse of the majority's right to compel the obedience of the minority. In the second place, we set far too high a value on the general respect for, and support of, the law, which are such healthy features of our public life, to risk the corruption and evasion which prohibition seems to bring in its train. One thing, however, is becoming clear. Unless we find some other and better solution of the liquor problem, prohibition may ultimately be forced upon us.

"With education the majority in England will favor prohibition precisely as the majority in the United States does today. One reason for the present fact in America, and the certain outcome in England, is 'the corruption and evasion' which liquor selling always brought in its train. The outlawry of 'bootlegging' in prohibition America is scandalous and will be suppressed. The licensed saloon was almost always a center of lawlessness and disorder, but instead of being under the ban of the law was protected by it.

CONSIDERABLE importance is attached to the final experiment with the manufacturing of briquettes in the Government plant at Bienfait, Saskatchewan. For several years, trial tests have been made, but it was not until recently that the experiment seemed to be reaching a practical point of perfection. The burning of briquettes with coal, to reduce the cost of fuel, and to increase the amount of heat, may do much to relieve the coal situation, though this is not likely to be the case to any material extent, until the present output from Bienfait is considerably more than what it is at present, namely 2000 tons a month. Nevertheless, the mere placing of briquettes on the market in the near future will be one step forward, and if the demand warrants it, undoubtedly other plants will spring up throughout the prairie provinces. China, New Zealand, and Australia have been watching the experiment with interest.

SOME people appear to have been concerned at what they consider the inadequacy of the rewards in the recent German "glider" contest. The winner, who performed the remarkable feat of remaining in the air an hour, in an engineless plane, received but 50,000 marks, hardly enough, as one correspondent puts it, to "purchase a new outfit of ordinary clothes." But what matter? Would the garlands of twined leaves, for which the Roman heroes battled, have furnished the victor with a new top? It is true that some contests of moment have yielded the successful candidate the equivalent of a country seat, with park and trout stream. But, after all, the glider's the thing, and whether its victorious inventor profits to the extent of a palatial dwelling or merely a new tie, does not really make very much difference to those mainly concerned.

INDICATIONS that the United States is not lagging behind the other nations in its aviation activities are seen in the recent announcement by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce that two types of aerial lighthouses have been developed to mark and illumine the way from coast to coast. One of the devices, in the nature of a beacon, is in operation at Hampton Roads, Va., under the supervision of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, another, a ground wind indicator, is being installed by the Army Air Service at Dayton, O. These lights are being experimented with in preparation for a projected twenty-four hour mail service from New York to San Francisco.

THE emancipation of women is spreading to the farthest corners of the world. In Burma, for example, under the new Constitution, women have been given equal rights with men. Then again, a league of university women has been organized quite recently in Austria, while Persian women have made a wonderful advance toward freedom, being now allowed to show their faces without fear of dire consequences. Surely the world is progressing!

The New Tariff Law

The Changing Constitution

A Change in Japan's Outlook

Canada's New Immigration Policy